TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

That Tickling In the Throat
Is immediately relieved by Jones' Bronchial Tablets. 25c a box at the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy, 36 Gov't St. Always open.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1894. No. 257

A BEAUTIFUL RING
Looks well on the finger as everyone knows, and the opportunity to buy one at a price that is satisfactory is quickly taken advantage of by the average individual.

A HANDSOME WATCH
Is even more sought after than a ring, and to a man, at any, rate its services are indispensable. The chance of getting one at a moderate cost is seldom lost nowadays.

THE JEWELERS
Offering golden opportunities just now to all who appreciate the advantage of selecting choice articles from a stock that is large and varied are

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, 47 Government Street.

GOLF CAPES and WATERPROOFS

Arrived per Kingston last night and are on view to-day (Wednesday) 17th inst.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

The Westside.

"If you want something good go to Gregg's."
You've all heard that before.
Our reputation reaches throughout the province, to the Sound cities, to Portland and San Francisco.
We carry a large reliable stock. We make the art of garment cutting a study. We aim to give every satisfaction to our customers, and we have the reputation of doing so. That's the secret of our success.
A. GREGG & SON,
Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

C. H. STICKELS . . . .
ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .
Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

The Hospital Ball
And what they will wear at it is the all absorbing question with the ladies of Victoria at present.
As far as
Ball Slippers
Are concerned, they can rest assured that Erskine has provided for that. He has Kid ones—White, and Pink, Blue, Cream, Lavender and Canary in Satin—beautiful—with colored steel head ornamentation.
A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Government and Johnson Sts.

ATTACK UPON PORT ARTHUR

Thirty Thousand Japanese From Hiroshima Reported to Have Taken Part.

Norwegian Ships Overhauled and Searched for Carrying Contraband of War.

London, Oct. 24.—Yokohama dispatches say that fighting took place near Port Arthur on the 23rd. It is believed that the Japanese troops engaged were the thirty thousand men who recently left Hiroshima.

A Shanghai dispatch says the Norwegian steamer Tordenskjold, which was boarded and searched by Japanese [illegible] Shang Tung and was sent to Japan in consequence of contraband material being found on board, has arrived at Taku. The dispatch also states that the Norwegian steamer Peik, at Tientsin from Shanghai, which was stopped off the Shan Tung promontory by a Japanese warship and searched, had on board six hundred soldiers. Upon the approach of the Japanese ship the soldiers took off their uniforms and burned them. The Japanese on making a search of the Peik found nothing contraband and allowed her to proceed.

CABLE NEWS.

Destruction of a Danish Schooner—Ruinous Rains in Ireland.

London, Oct. 24.—News has been received here of the destruction of the Danish schooner Helen in the North Sea by the explosion of her cargo of gunpowder. The crew perished.

Among the passengers booked for New York on the steamer Paris, which sailed from Southampton Saturay are Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Langtry and suite, Rev. De Witt Talmage, A. J. Drexel and General Kearney.

The conference at the Vatican, relative to the proposed union of the eastern [illegible] with the holy see [illegible] to-day. The pope presided.

Reports from various points in the west and south of Ireland state that heavy rains have caused floods in those sections of the country. Several persons were injured.

The Pennant
—IS HELD BY—
LONDON HOSPITAL COUCH CURE.
COCHRANE & MUNN,
Druggists, Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Two comfortably furnished front rooms. 4 James street. oct24-5t

FOR SALE—A SNAP. Two fine lots corner of Jubilee avenue and Oak Bay avenue, 135x120 @ $700 for the two; adjoining lots sold at $60 each. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Two 2-story houses 5 rooms each and lots 40 each house 30x120 on Frances avenue. Price reduced from $3,000 to $850 each, payable $10 cash and $5 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

You Make No Mistake
When you patronize the AMERICAN HOTEL, Yates Street. Open night and day. Good Lunch. The best of everything.
JAMES WISHART.
October 24th, 1894.

NOTICE.

A public meeting of the Irishmen of Victoria, under the auspices of the "Sons of Erin," will be held in the Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Friday, 26th instant, at 8 p.m., to discuss the best means of receiving His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen. All Irishmen are cordially invited to attend.
RICHARD ACKLAND,
oct24-3t Hon. Secretary.

D. No. 17. 1894.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

[illegible] Thompson, Defendant.

Tuesday, the 23rd day of October, 1894.

Upon hearing the solicitor for the plaintiff and upon reading the affidavit of Hinkson Siddall filed the 23rd day of October, 1894, it is ordered that the service of a copy of this order and a copy of the writ of summons in this action shall be effected by nailing the same on the side of the "Dwelling House" situate on lot 18, in block 1, in the city of Victoria, as shown on map 273 deposited in the Land Registry Office and advertising the same at once in the Times newspaper in Victoria shall be deemed good and efficient service of the writ.

HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE.
Victoria, October 24th, 1894.

Municipal Notice

To-morrow will be the last day but FIVE for paying Taxes to entitle persons to rebate of one sixth.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Tuesday, October 23, 1894.

Reports from various points in the west and south of Ireland state that heavy rains have caused floods in those sections of the country. Several persons were injured.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Natives Prefer a Diplomatic Victory to a Conquest.

Paris, Oct. 24.—The Matin, commenting on the situation in Madagascar, says the Hovas are likely to accept the conditions presented by France, the natives preferring that the French should achieve a diplomatic victory rather than a conquest of the island.

Will Not Talk.

New York, Oct. 24.—President Cleveland arrived from Buzzards Bay this morning. When asked if he would endorse Hill's candidacy for the governorship he refused to talk.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

John McGregor, a farmer near Chesley, while entering his dwelling, fell and broke his neck. Death was instantaneous.

[illegible] flour mill at Cobden burned, causing a complete washout. The damage is six thousand dollars.

A Quebec man named Desjardine, found guilty of selling books of an immoral nature to young boys, was sentenced six months in jail.

The search for Mrs. W. A. Christy of Bloomfield, resulted in finding her body in West Lake, over six miles from her home. She is believed to have suicided for reasons unknown.

While deer hunting in Vespra swamp Robert Foster mistook two brothers named Tomlin for deer and fired at them, fatally wounding one and shooting a hand off the other.

Armand Larocque, a wealthy French Canadian citizen of Montreal, is dead. The death of Joseph Duhamel, Q. C., is also reported. He was formerly counsel for the Grand Trunk railway.

Two more of the Perreault family of desperadoes who have terrorized the Parry Sound neighborhood for a long time, were arrested. There are now three of them under arrest and one dead.

Judge Burbidge has rendered judgment in the suit of Gilbert vs. the Queen, in connection with the Galops Rapids improvement. The total amount to which the claimants are entitled is $171,308.

In the suit of Thomas H. Jennings, a farmer of Scarboro, against James Humphrey, of the same township, for alleged slander, claiming $5000 damages, the jury found the defendant guilty and awarded $1 damages.

The arrest of St. Lou's, the contractor for the Curran bridge, is a bombshell in certain circles in Montreal. There are several charges of obtaining money under false pretences and a charge of destroying books with intent to defraud.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of General Booth and Dr. Barnardo in shipping paupers from England to this country. It was decided by a vote of 23 to 8 to admit the Patrons of Industry to representation in the council.

The executive committee of the Toronto city council discussed the proposed agreement between the city and the Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power, Aqueduct Company, and inserting a clause providing that the construction of aqueduct shall be commenced within 12 months and that $500,000 be spent in each year, the plant to be in operation in Toronto at the end of five years.

SECRET OF LIVING LONG.

The Necessity of Keeping the System in Harmony.

The necessity of relative harmony throughout the entire physical system the chief secret of health and long life. Manifest weakness, or even predominant strength, in any part opens the avenue for the invasion of disease and the approach of death. What can be done for the realization and maintenance of structural and vital harmony? Space would fail us to give details adapted to varying conditions, but the underlying fundamental principle for its accomplishment may be imparted in a few words. Strive to strengthen and develop those parts of the body which have been slighted by nature or weakened by disease or abuse; guard zealously such structures and see that they are never subjected to undue strain or too active exertion; neglect not the improvement of every part of the economy, but seek first to improve the weakest structures; look well to organs of vital importance—the heart, lungs, kidneys, etc.—and seek especially to advance their good. A fine physique is not to be ignored, but of far greater importance are a strong pair of lungs, a normal, well guarded heart, good digestive apparatus and functionally sound kidneys. The strengthening and developing of vital structures require more skill and perseverance than the training of the muscular system and should be con-

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco

TRYING TO SAVE THE CZAR

Medical Men Doing Everything Possible to Alleviate Their Patient's Suffering.

Marriage of Czarewitch to Take Place When Czar's Condition Will Admit.

Paris, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Figaro says the czar's death is imminent. Drowsiness, which is frequently apparent before the end, has set in.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—Advices received here this morning say the czar is worse. A St. Petersburg dispatch says the death of the Grand Duke George, second son of the czar, who is suffering from lung trouble, is a question of a few days.

London, Oct. 24.—The representative in Livadia of the British Medical Journal telegraphs that the czar's legs were punctured to-day and the edema was by this means reduced. Preparations are been made for thoracentesis, with a view of relieving the distress in breathing. His malady shows little improvement.

A Livadia dispatch states that the czar had a passable night and showed a slight desire for food this morning. There has been, however, no increase in the strength of the heart's action.

The Moscow correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs that the drowsiness with which the czar has been affected is increasing and that it is almost impossible for his majesty to keep awake except when he is attacked by nervous spasms which is frequently. He is able to take and retain food. The wedding of the czarewitch and Princess Alix depends entirely upon the condition of the czar, but will take place either to-day or to-morrow.

NEWS OF CALIFORNIA.

Canadian Pacific Enters Into Competition with the Southern Route.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—The British ship Eresham Abbey, which was reported to be in distress off Point Regs last night, has gone to Portland. Her signals to a pilot boat for orders were mistaken for those of distress.

The Canadian Pacific railway has announced that it will enter into competition on November 1st for carrying canned goods to Chicago and common points on the Mississippi river and San Francisco. A rate of 70 cents has been made against the Southern Pacific's rate of 75 cents per hundred pounds on car load lots of 24,000 pounds.

District Attorney Garter has given the A. P. A. committee a final answer that they would not be granted any federal protection at their meetings, no national matters being involved.

The work of securing a jury to try Charles Sweeny, formerly the well-known baseball player, charged with the murder of John McManus, commenced to-day. Eleven jurors were secured, after which the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

George Seasonburg, a saloon keeper, is lying at the point of death, with a knife wound in his groin, inflicted by Tom Thornton, because he refused to give Thornton a bottle of wine.

The steamers Mineola and Farallon arrived from the north this morning, and report having encountered the remains of the raft of logs which went to pieces off the Oregon coast. Both vessels report the logs as floating about seventy-five miles northeast of Cape Blanco and a great menace to navigation.

Th proceedings in the Worden trial opened at Woodland this morning, with a continuation of the examination of Heintzleman. Other witnesses were examined, but nothing new or sensational was developed. Johnnie Sherburn, the boy witness, was on the stand all the latter end of the afternoon session. His testimony is but a repetition of what he gave at the preliminary hearing.

THE PREMIER AT OTTAWA.

Exercising His Wonderful Influence on Sir John Thompson.

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—[illegible] Davie, who arrived last night, visited Thompson to-day. Davie is supposed to have more influence with the premier than all of British Columbia combined. Davie and Mrs. Davie are staying at the Russell.

Judge Rivver Resigns.

New York, Oct. 24.—Judge Patrick Divver to-day resigned his position as police justice. Divver is one of the magistrates whose careers the Lexow committee have been investigating.

TELEPHONE IN CHURCH.

You Can Sit In Your Parlor and Hear the Sermon.

Supporters of the telephone system in Birmingham can now be placed in communication with Christ church in that city, and practically take part in the services. The telephone wires run straight into the pulpit, and the listeners at the other end of the system can hear the tolling of the bell, the prayers, the responses, the singing and the sermon. Even casual coughing among the congregation can be distinguished. There are many classes of persons on whom this new [illegible] a great boon. The sick and bedridden, who have long been prevented from attending any place of worship, can now be present, if not in flesh, in the hearing.

THE RISING SUN STANDARD

Prophecy That It Will Shortly be Carried Closer to the Chinese Capital.

Empress of Japan Arrives With Late Advices — Admiral Ito's Report.

The Empress of Japan, which arrived yesterday from the Orient, brought war advices to Oct. 12th. Appended is a summary of late news:

All Japan is still in a fever of high excitement, awaiting with eagerness the news from General Oyama's expedition, which is supposed to be directed toward some point on the Chinese coast within the Gulf of Pechili. Reports of landings at Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, and other localities are already circulating in the Japanese newspapers, but the very fact of their appearance proves that they are without foundation. If they were anywhere near the truth, the government would suppress them, until they could be officially verified. From the beginning the Japanese authorities have been determined to allow no inaccurate records of actual events to go forth. With obvious flights of imagination they have not meddled, but at critical moments they have invariably striven to prevent the dissemination of false or misleading intelligence. Up to this time it is not even certain that General Oyama has started from his base in Corea. Persons best informed are of opinion that nothing decisive will be heard from him till near the end of October.

Admiral Ito's official report of the battle near Taikosan harbor has been published. It is extremely light-hearted and exuberant in tone, and is filled with eulogies of the spirit and fortitude displayed by officers and men. Very little new information is supplied, and some of the most important facts appear to be passed without notice. From the list of Chinese ships sunk by his fleet the admiral omits the Chao-Yuen, and says nothing about the running away of the Chi-Yuen. He speaks of the Lai-Yuen as the first vessel to go down, but the Chinese reports say that it was the King-Yuen, a sister ship. We now learn that in the early part of the battle, from 1 till 2 p.m., the Chinese men of war numbered only ten. They were reinforced by four cruisers and six torpedo boats. It is again made clear that the Saikio and Akagi were ordered not to participate in the fight, and that Viscount Kabayama acted on his own responsibility. He receives, however, due credit for daring and gallantry of his encounter with the ironclads.

The government has given two Japanese newspaper correspondents permission to join the flagship in Corean waters. If the same privilege be extended to foreign correspondents it will be greatly to the public advantage. The record of the Taikosan engagement is full of imperfections which are probably past remedy, but which certainly ought to be guarded against hereafter.

In consequence of persistent rumors in the open ports that Japan contemplates a foreign loan, the correspondent of the Associated Press is authorized to state that no such measure has been considered, and the government is confident that the domestic resources of the empire will be sufficient for all its needs.

The heaviest earthquakes of the present years in Japan have been exceptional in two particulars. They have been heralded by a subterranean roar, more or less prolonged, and their first motion has been vertical, the lateral agitation coming at the close. Earthquakes thus announced are usually of a violent character, and the direct upheaval is always much more dangerous than the horizontal disturbance. A shock scarcely less alarming than that of June 20th threw the inhabitants of Tokio and Yokohama into consternation on the evening of October 7th. The preceding roar was louder and the movement of the earth longer than on that memorable occasion, but the amount of damage was less, and so far as known, no lives were lost. A singular phenomenon was observed in the canal of the capital, the waters of which rose and fell several times, the rise being rapid in each instance, and the fall gradual. It is reported that the horses of the cavalry regiments stationed in Tokio, as well as the cattle in several large suburban farms, manifested an unaccountable uneasiness for more than half an hour before the convulsion occurred.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the town of Hiroshima, where the emperor is now sojourning, and in the ajacent port, Ush'na.

[illegible] from America, has gone into active service as sub-lieutenant on a man of war.

Vice-Admiral Kawamura, distinguished in the war of the restoration and the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, has been called from a seclusion of several years and appointed to a post of duty in Corea. Lieutenant-General Torio, who has been long in retirement, accompanies him.

Popular contributions to the navy fund aggregated on October 10th, 315,000 yen.

The Japanese government has declared lead to be contraband of war.

Marquis Mayeda, ex-daimio of Kaga, contributed 100,000 yen to the army and navy funds. Marquis Nabeshima, ex-daimio of Hizen, gives 10,000 yen to the army fund. Marquis Hachisuka, ex-daimio of Awa, gives 5000 yen to the army fund, and 1000 yen to the families of soldiers from his province in active service.

On October 2nd the Emperor visited and inspected the Saikio, Matsushima and Hyei, now undergoing repairs at Kure, near Hiroshima. Several photographs taken during the battle off Taikosan by the second engineer of the Saikio, was presented to his majesty. [illegible]

By order of the emperor of Japan, a superb piece of silk tapestry, in the finest Kioto style, has been manufactured especially to commemorate the birthday of the Chinese empress dowager. Under existing circumstances the proposed gift cannot be sent to its destination, and as it is interwoven with inscriptions suitable only to the immediate occasion, the labor and cost of preparing it are entirely thrown away.

The position of foreigners in the interior of China, especially at the north, is regarded as extremely critical. Even the residents of Shanghai feel it necessary to remind the commanders of European fleets of the dangers that will threaten them in case the government suffers further reverses, and the few aliens who remain in Pekin have far more serious cause for apprehension. Several assaults are reported, and as the temper of the populace grows worse from day to day, the question of a general exodus is generally discussed. The authority of Li Hung Chang, which would ordinarily be exercised on behalf of strangers, are now so weakened that his promises of protection can no longer be trusted. No immediate movement from the capital could be safely attempted as the roads are thronged with disorderly bodies of troops, and the peasant population, famished and desperate, is already in a state bordering upon revolt. The presence of detachments of marines, to guard the legations and restrain the lawlessness of the mobs which seem waiting only for the pretext to rise upon Europeans and Americans, is imperatively demanded. It is not a case of imaginary alarm. The peril is real and imminent, and nothing but prompt and vigorous action can avert it.

The recall of Prince Kung to power is interpreted as another sign of Li Hung Chang's decline. This half forgotten statesman, now over 70 years of age, was the moving spirit of the Tsung li Yamen until some 30 years ago, and controlled the diplomacy of the empire until he was set aside by one of the palace conspiracies which in those days frequently threw the government into confusion, and totally changed the course of public affairs. In 1875 he had hopes of reappearing upon the scene as the father of the emperor then to be chosen, but was again thrown into retirement by the selection of a scion of another branch of the family. He was never in sympathy with Li, either personally or politically, and it would be next to impossible for the two men to co-operate in any line of national policy. He was credited with considerable ability in his time, although his intellectual inferiority to the great viceroy was apparent whenever their relative capacity was tested by circumstances. His appointment at the end of last month to the presidency of the Tsung li Yamen was quickly followed by the nomination of General Tung to the chief command of the northern armies. This is understood as equivalent to a definite denial of Li's petition to be intrusted with the direct management of the military and naval forces, though it is still believed by many of the viceroy's adherents that he will be allowed at least to perform the duties of adviser to the throne, and that the inexpediency of utterly discarding an official of his experience and talent will be recognized even by his adversaries. Gen. Tung's previous career has not been brilliant, nor is it known that he possesses any attributes especially entitling him to his new distinction. Perhaps his notorious hostility to the Li family is regarded as sufficient qualification. He is invested with extraordinary powers, and will be hampered by no interference with his plans, so long as he can make himself appear successful. The highest post he has hitherto held is that of commander of the garrison at Port Arthur.

The few surviving foreigners engaged on the Chinese side in the fight off Taikosan have been carefully interviewed by the North China Daily News. Their reports supplied little additional information of real value. They were unanimous in pronouncing the assertion that no Japanese ships were sunk "a barefaced lie, yet not one of them, on being pressed, could say he saw a single vessel going down. They admitted that five Chinese men-of-war were lost, one of these, the Kwang-Ka, through the cowardice of her commander, who followed the example of Captain Fong, of the Chi Yuen, but instead of escaping ran ashore near Talien bay and left his ship to be destroyed later by torpedoes. The statement previously published that the Chinese fleet purposely carried no boats is confirmed. The crews of all the lost vessels perished, with scarcely an exception. The number of drowned is roughly estimated at seven hundred. Every deck officer engaged was injured. On the ships which returned to Port Arthur about one hundred were killed and two hundred and fifty wounded. During the afternoon, two of the Ting Yuen's heaviest guns were simultaneously discharged, the effect of the concussion being that Admiral Ting was thrown from the bridge to the deck and stricken senseless for half an hour. His foot was badly hurt by the fall. At one time fires were burning fiercely on the four largest vessels, that on the flagship threatening for a while to defy all efforts to subdue it. One of the witnesses says that the ship first sunk was not the Lai Yuen, but the King Yuen. A mistake in the name is possible, as the two men-of-war were precisely alike in every particular.

The foreign harbor master of Port Arthur has known for several years past that Japanese were constantly surveying the shores of the Yellow sea, and repeatedly urged the Chinese to do likewise, but without success. The consequence is that the Japanese are now perfectly familiar with the whole locality, while the Chinese are ignorant of matters which vitally affect the security of their position.

The diplomatic representative of China last stationed at Tokio has been imprisoned for alleged neglect of duty in not correctly reporting Japan's military and naval strength. His predecessor at the same port, Li Hung Chang's son, is also charged with similar remissness, a circumstance which adds to the discomfort of the viceroy's present position.

An extraordinary imperial edict has been issued, calling for a true report of the battle of Phyong-Yang. The emperor announces that the defeat was due to dissensions among the defenders and the rivalry of the generals in charge of the several brigades, and states that the guilty parties will be severely punished.

The widely circulated story that an imperial treasure valued at twelve hundred million taels is deposited at Moukden is contradicted on alleged authority from Pekin.

The military authorities of Hong Kong are taking special precautions to prevent the soldiers of the garrison from being enticed into the Chinese service. A proclamation has been issued warning the British troops against accepting any engagements that may be offered.

The Merchants' Steam Navigation company continue the transfer of their ships from Chinese to German control.

One of the latest imperial decrees announces that the sovereign has consented, at the empress dowager's request, to omit or postpone the celebration of that lady's sixtieth birthday and devote the immense sums of money collected for the service to the prosecution of the war.

The reports of mutinies among the Chinese troops in Manchuria gather strength and are causing great agitation in Pekin and Tientsin.

The advance guard of the Japanese army is now close upon the Yalu river, and the main body is within a few days' march of the frontier. The only news from General Yamagata relates to the discovery of additional booty along the line of march. Several more abandoned Krupp guns have been picked up, all in good and serviceable condition, and each new town that is seized is found to contain large stores of ammunition and food. It is expected that the Chinese will make a stand at Kewleen, some thirty miles from Wijou, on the road to Moukden. Japanese newspapers are now required to use great discretion in the publication of Corean intelligence, from which it is inferred that the government anticipates events of importance on the peninsula or in Manchuria.

When the baggage of General Tso was examined after his death at Phyong-Yang it was found to contain several detailed and minute plans for the fortifications at Wei-Hai-Wei, together with other documents of strategic importance.

Prince Wi-hua, the second son of the king of Corea, has been appointed ambassador from that country to Japan.

CHIEFS OF THE CLAQUE.

The Method by Which Some Parisians Make their Living.

There is a body of men in Paris who make their living by clapping. They form a section of a body called a claque, which was instituted for the purpose of securing the success of a public performance or a production by bestowing on it preconcerted applause, and thus giving the public, who are not in the secret, a false notion of the impression it has made. This institution first revealed itself at the time of the great Napoleon, in the famous struggle between Mlle. Georges and Mlle. Duchesnois at the Theatre Francaise, and from that time the use of the claque became almost universal in Paris. The chief of the claque, who is named "entrepreneur de success dramatique," is an official of importance. His business is to attend the last two or three rehearsals of a new play, to arrange the points at which applause, laughter or tears are to be forthcoming, and to communicate his directions to his staff. This is divided into several classes. The main body, whose business is to applaud, form a solid mass in the centre of the parquet, and in various parts of the house are placed rieurs (laughter), pleureuses (weepers), and bisseurs (whose business it is to call bis or encore). More artistic developments of the claque are the sanglioteure, a woman who sobs hysterically, the pameuse, who faints.—Buffalo Express.

MATCHES. WE MAKE THE BEST.

Why? { We have the Experience. We have the Facilities.

These Reasons and our Products Put Us in the Fore.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

JAMES MITCHELL, - Agent, - Victoria.

"Commend Me

to Your Honorable Wife"

—Merchant of Venice.

and tell her that I am composed of clarified cottonseed oil and refined beef suet; that I am the purest of all cooking fats; that my name is

Cottolene

that I am better than lard, and more useful than butter; that I am equal in shortening to twice the quantity of either, and make food much easier of digestion. I am to be found everywhere in 3 and 5 pound pails, but am

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

VISIT TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

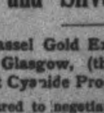
RUPTURED DEFORMED PEOPLE

CHAS. CLUTHE, of 134 King [illegible] his 6th annual visit to British Columbia. Defies any Rupture he cannot hold with ease. Patentee of 27 Patents on appliances for cure of Club Feet and all Deformities. Recommended by Physicians everywhere. Will visit personally, NANAIMO, B.C., Wilson Hotel, Saturday, October 20th. VICTORIA, B.C., Driard House, Mon., Tues. and Wed., October 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

ESTABLISHED 1871

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL Co., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. aug27



Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the MacArthur Forrest Cyanide Process),

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.

All communications to be addressed to W. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.

All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. 1e21

GROCERIES.

DON'T.. FORGET

We import direct, do business under small expense and sell at Rock Bottom Figures.

Always on hand a large and well selected stock of Flour, Bran, Shorts, Chops, Wheat and Rolled Barley. Give us a call at 261 Douglas Street.

JOHNS BROS

Cash Grocery

First of the Season.

Finnan Haddies

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Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

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VICTORIA RICE MILLS

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62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Tenders for Printing.

Tenders will be received up to the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 30th October instant, for the printing of the British Columbia law reports, in accordance with the specifications which can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

J. P. WALLS,
Secretary of the B. C. Law Society.
No. 14 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.
Oct. 19-2w

THE SALVATION COMMANDER.

General Booth Talks to an Eastern Correspondent on Various Subjects.

The Colonization Scheme—Canada as a Field for the "Submerged Tenth."

Kingston, Oct. 13.—That the general of the Salvation Army, the head of the movement which is so potent an influence in almost the entire world, is a remarkable man, is the merest commonplace. That he is a man of strongly marked characteristics is to be expected, and no better opportunity could be had of observing these characteristics than a reporter had this evening, when he met General Booth at the table of Principal Grant. It had been a long day's work for the veteran soldier of the gospel. He had been tossing on the waters, in the rough winds which blew to-day, and when he landed he had been met by a civic deputation and had gone through a ceremony of considerable length; and he had then addressed an audience of students in Convocation hall, speaking with his accustomed earnestness. Moreover, as he observed, he has in the past three weeks addressed 78 meetings and has spent 100 hours in travelling. Yet, as he stood in the principal's dining room, his tall figure, his flashing, earnest face, and his abrupt, imperative movements, showed few or no signs of fatigue.

"Few men of your years could stand such labor," the reporter observed to him.

"No, nor of any age," was the response, "but God has been very good to me."

That reply was intensely characteristic. In every remark he shows the same absolute, downright frankness, and the same closeness of realization of his relation to the Being to serve whom his life has been consecrated. A striking figure was his; a tall, spare form, still erect and quick in motion; a long grey beard; a high, hooked nose, which gives his face the commanding expression which shows one at once why he has been the leader among men which he has been; bright hazel eyes, which are ever alert with eager interest; and a manner impulsive, quick, earnest and imperative, all go to make up an appearance which is undoubtedly remarkable. The man who for years has been in authority is written large over every movement, every turn; another scarcely less prominent characteristic, the explanation of the power, perhaps, is that he is perpetually interested. The eyes are ever aflash with some thought, his head is ever thrust forward, his eyes looking deep into those of his interlocutor, or he is leaning back, unconsciously gesturing, and with somewhat elevated voice explaining some particular point on which his attention is for the moment fixed. Tremendous earnestness, the intensity of conviction, which is the groundwork of greatness, is the first impression which he leaves; and intense keeness of interest, the result, no doubt, of his earnestness, backed by his intellectual quickness, is the second. He is ever the man of instant action, not of meditation. Some of his abrupt imperativeness is the effect, no doubt, of the long period during which he has been the absolute head of a great movement; but much of it is organic, the result of the perpetual interest which he feels in what is before his attention. And that brusque imperativeness is also closely allied with that wonderful power for organization which has enabled him to force his emotions to run in traces, which has made the Army the success it is, which has enabled him to falsify so many predictions of failure, and which he shares with Loyola and Wesley among teachers of religious movements.

It was the social problems with which the Salvation Army has been struggling that engaged the general's attention as he sat at tea. In a few words he outlined the present position of his industrial colony scheme, which has become so famous. It is in the county of Essex, he said, on the north shore of the Thames near its mouth. It has been going on for some time; there are three hundred men on it; he has spent eighty-five thousand pounds upon the settlement up to date, and he hopes that the next balance sheet will show that the colony is paying its own expenses; possibly even paying a small percentage upon the outlay. Further, he hopes soon to have one thousand men upon it.

And, besides, there are one thousand men in London, rescued, being trained for the colony. These were his statistics, rapidly outlined. Agricultural labor, he went on, is the staple. "I prohibited wheat growing this year," he went on, "but I learned that the sample lots which they planted will likely raise 60 bushels to the acre and certainly 56." But wheat is down very low in price, he added. In addition there is fruit farming, a dairy farm with a couple of hundred cows, and live stock of other descriptions; there is joinery, and brickyard which turns out hundreds of thousands of bricks, and other industries actively going.

This is preparatory, however, to further development. The industrial colony in Essex is to be but the depot of an industrial colony in some of the new worlds; it is to be to that colony much what a depot battalion at home is in the British army to its companion battalion on foreign service; a place for training and fitting recruits and passing them on for service abroad. "When they want shoemakers over there, when they want men to dig and plant, when they want bricklayers or carpenters, I can be training them at home and sending them out to them," the general said.

He has been in various places—in Western Australia, in Queensland, in New Zealand, in Cape Colony—inspecting each and estimating its capabilities for being the place for such a colony, and he made no secret that his present visit to Canada is to decide upon its eligibility. Of Canada's chance of having the colony located in it he did not speak, for he is but now entered upon his investigation, and has come to no conclusion as yet. The Canadian Pacific railway, he remarked, has offered him every facility for inspection, and he will look into the country thoroughly. Some time ago he had thought of Canada, he said, but he gave up the idea when he found that the steerage passage to Halifax was seven pounds, and that he would have to transport his immigrants from there west and feed them on the way, but the price is now reduced to two pounds.

This matter of passage money occasioned an interesting statement from the general. The Army, he said, is now working into the confidence of the board of guardians, who administer the poor law; it has taken hold of many paupers who have put the board of guardians to much trouble and expense, and taken them off their hands; and consequently they are frequently in receipt of the sum of five shillings per week which the board pays for the care of each pauper. Further, fifteen pounds is paid for each emigration effected; and on these relations established between the Army and the boards of guardians the general bases an interesting side of his scheme. "Here am I," he exclaimed, "an emigration agent with a reputation, with a character, which is not what every emigration agent has; here I have my organization and direct these emigrations. I take the pauper who has been taken off the hands of the guardians, who has been civilized, religionized, taught and trained to work; I take the fifteen pounds which they are willing to pay, I send him out, he repays the sum spent on him; the fifteen pounds comes back to help some other poor fellow ever."

Here the general hastened to add a qualifying remark. It must not be supposed, he remarked, that all their assisted emigration is from the "submerged tenth." "We have 2,000 serving girls in our ranks in London alone," he said, "and there are many mechanics, laboring men, agricultural laborers, earning their ten or twelve shillings a week, who would like to go if they knew they could get a place, and if it were not for the feeling of strangeness which they would have in a new land." Accordingly, he went on, coming back to his colony plan, he wished to concentrate on one spot the stream of emigration, which thus goes on, and which is now scattered all over. "The present emigration system is atrocious," he remarked, abruptly, amid a sympathetic murmur of assent from his Canadian listeners. By his plan, the people going out would go to a place where there were people whom they knew, where they would have some idea of what they were going to, and where the kind of immigrants needed could be studied and regulated.

"The emigration of 3,000,000 Irish to the United States encourages me," he said; "there was no hitch, no dislocation. Pat went over and got a job; then he found a job which Mike could get, and over Mike came; then they found work for the next one, and then the three brothers brought out their sister; and then the family brought out the old folks. That was the way in which to do it."

"And not a government would take hold of such a scheme," Gen. Booth exclaimed in tones of disgust, which, as is everything with him, were emphatic. The labor party he regarded as the cause of this, and he spoke in no very favorable tone of the spirit of that party. It sprang up comparatively recently, he said, and the governments were afraid of it. His dealings with governments and their fears of the labor party opened up the way to a series of interesting notes of his travels in search of a site for his colony. Western Australia attracted him favorably, and he had 8,000 square miles at one time surveyed ready for settlement. "There were only 1,000 inhabitants upon it, including babies," he said, "and I thought eight square miles too much for one baby. But an election drew near, the power of the labor party was felt, even in that newest of colonies, and the governor grew less favorable." Something of the same nature took place in Queensland, the northern part of which is, in any case, he agreed, too tropical for such a settlement. In New Zealand the governor was very kind, and the climate delightful; but the labor party is strong, the good land nearly all taken up, and it is very far away.

"Cecil Rhodes is friendly to me," said General Booth, when he came to South Africa. "He gave me a subscription of £100." But he went on to say that Boers are not willing to see money spent to help increase the British element in the country, which, as it is, is gaining upon them. That completed the round, and the general is now in Canada to see what advantages it can offer. The British house of commons, he observed, if it were not so overladen with work, would likely be induced to lend a favorable ear. As it was he had addressed a large committee, and had found it very much interested.

Of Canada, the general spoke a little. So far he had liked what he had seen of it, and his personal experiences had been pleasant. Even in Quebec he had been treated with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and had held despite the misgivings many of his auditors being Roman Catholics, "and not a child cried 'boo!'" he said. More, the most complimentary things said of him had been uttered by the editor of a French Catholic paper of the city. "They see that we love them," was his comment. Of Canada's economic condition he spoke briefly, inclining to think that the low prices of wheat would ruin everything if Canadians did not take to something else.

"In this part of the country they have dropped wheat very largely and are going in for other things—for dairying, chiefly," said Principal Grant, who had been taking part in the conversation.

This elicited from the general the declaration that he did not like Canadian butter, which he stigmatized as too salt. "I have only had three pieces of butter fit to eat since I came here," he said, and he seemed somewhat surprised when the principal promptly told him of the recent large increases in Canadian exports of butter to Britain. "You can make good cheese, and you could make good butter if you would go about it in the right way."

"We are," said the principal, and he briefly told of the creamery movement.

Continuing, the general disparaged the cultivation he had seen as insufficient.

"You should see the cultivation in Denmark and Holland," he said. "Even in England there is no cultivation to be compared with that," he declared. On the whole, however, what he had seen of the country he liked, and he liked the progress of the army here, and its special work, which he described as in many respects like the work in England.

The end of the conversation was characteristic. The general had an evening meeting, for he takes little time for rest. It was time for that, and he rose with his accustomed celerity and made arrangements to go. The interview was over.—Toronto Globe.

PREFERRED DEATH TO EXILE.

Dr. Navarro Commits Suicide Upon being Exiled from Nicaragua.

Panama, Oct. 23.—The Star and Herald has the following: While the Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica, now in port, was at Corinto, the Nicaraguan authorities placed on board one Dr. Navarro, a prominent citizen of the republic, with orders that he be taken out of the country.

The doctor, it appears, had been taking too active a hand in affairs of which the government did not approve. He was accompanied by a customs officer, who was to see that there was no mistake about his leaving the country, but Dr. Navarro had not been long on the vessel when it was noticed by one of the officers that every time the officer approached him he would nervously feel for something in the vicinity of his hip pocket. The officer at once divined the man's intentions, and succeeded in inducing him to enter his room, where he became somewhat calmer. Just before weighing anchor, however, Navarro took a bulky roll of bank bills from his pocket, placed them in an envelope, which he directed to his wife, and asked some one going ashore to deliver it to the address specified. He then walked back to the officer's room, hastily whipped out a revolver, and hastily placing the muzzle to his temple fired. Death was instantaneous. The body was taken on shore for burial.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

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List and compare it with others, you will then find the advantage in price and terms of calling on

LEE & FRASER,

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15 acres, good land, near city, dwelling, outbuildings and fine orchard, 12 acres cleared; price, $2700.
3 acres Ross Bay, all improved, with dwelling for $2500.
1 corner lot, Dudley avenue; price, $300, easy terms.
1 lot Fernwood road, good location for building; only $475.
1 lot, Edward street, 60x132; planted in fruit trees; $630.
Also good list of farms from $25 to $100 per acre.

My Annual Importation of

DUTCH BULBS

Have arrived from Holland, and are very fine. Also very fine Lawn Grass Seed. This year's crop.

WM. DODDS, Florist and Seedsman
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FOR SALE!

TWO LOTS, 60x120 feet, and large five-roomed Dwelling, with every convenience, situated at the north-east corner of Fort and Vancouver streets. For particulars enquire at 114 Yates street. oct3-2w

DRY GOODS.

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SOME REAL BARGAINS!

We have bought a manufacturer's lot of Sample Umbrellas at a discount of 30 per cent. so we can sell you cheap Umbrellas.

... ALSO ...

A manufacturer's lot of sample carpets. We can give you pieces of Carpet worth $1.50 for 50c.

A Complete Stock in Every Department at Reasonable Prices.

J. Horner & Co.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hospital BALL

The Fourth Annual Ball in aid of the funds of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will be held at the

A. O. U. W. HALL, Yates Street, ON WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1894.

PATRONS.....
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
Admiral Stephenson, C.B., and officers of H. M. Fleet.
Col. Rawstorne and officers of R.M.A.
Col. Peters, D.A.G.
Col. Prior and officers of B.C.B.G.A.
Hon. Theo Davie, Premier of B. C.
His Worship Mayor Teague.

oct17-td H. M. YATES, Sec'y.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials.
PINE STAGE,
LARGE GALLERY,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
PROPERLY VENTILATED,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
Open for engagements after 5th October next. ALSO TWO LARGE LODGE ROOMS.
Apply to G. Leiser, Thos. Haughton, J. D. Warren, Hall Committee.

HOTELS, ETC.

NOTICE.

The Hotel Victoria

Now being under the management of Mr. E. Escalet, is being conducted on strictly first-class principles. Everything being in first-class style, especial attention is paid to the cuisine. Every delicacy of the season will be supplied, while the stock of Wines is of the finest French Vintage.

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LOUISVILLE OYSTER HOUSE,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,

Recently Opened. First Class Style. Day & Night

TRANSPORTATION.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

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Every 5 days for San Francisco

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To and from All European Points

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Allan Line, Parisian	Nov. 10
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Nov. 3
Dominion Line, Oregon	Nov. 10
Beaver Line, Lake Nepigon	Nov. 7
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	Nov. 14

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	Nov. 3
Cunard Line, Etruria	Nov. 10
White Star Line, Germanic	Nov. 7
White Star Line, Tuetonic	Nov. 14
American Line, Berlin	Nov. 14
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	Nov. 3
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	Nov. 6
Red Star Line, Penhland	Nov. 3
Red Star Line, Noordland	Nov. 7
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Nov. 3
Anchor Line, Circassia	Nov. 10
Allan State Line, California	Oct. 26
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Nov. 22

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government streets.

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and [illegible] By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing

JOHN DODD,
Nanaimo, B. C.

jel-tf-d&w

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S. F. TOLMIE,
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Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

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JNO. TEAGUE,
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Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

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DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homœopathic Society, British Gynœcological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 7785, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government st., at 8. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

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No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, cor. Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE.
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
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ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

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DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised and for which he is the sole licensee for B. C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

MUSICAL.

PROFESSOR GILES, Teacher of Piano and Organ, is prepared to receive pupils. Special terms for children. Lessons given at pupils' homes if preferred. Residence, 50 Work street, Rock Bay. sep26-1m

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WANTED—To rent, an 8-roomed house, warm and with modern conveniences. Address, stating lowest rent and giving number and street, "Captain," Times office. o10-tf

TO LET—Rooms for light housekeeping, at 63 Superior street. s14-tf

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FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Lot 13 on Russell street, Victoria West; splendid view of the straits and close to the tramway. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Rock Bay Lumber Yard. s19-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A pearl, emerald and diamond brooch last evening between Pemberton Road and the drill hall. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to W. A. Ward, Temple Building, Fort St. (Colonist copy) oct23-3t

SITUATION WANTED.

FOR WAITING ON TABLES at balls, weddings, and private parties, or getting up suppers, making tea and coffee, etc., apply to Mrs. Blackmore, 123 Blanchard St., or Watson & Hall, 55 Yates St. o19-1m

A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON desires occupation; musical, fancy or plain needlework; would travel as companion. Address Omega, postoffice, Victoria. o23-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

PLEASE CUT For flower gardens and lawns; $1 per load. Apply to Russ Humber, 45 Gorge road, telephone 527. o20-1w

ASK YOUR GROCER or Telephone 241 for Paragon Safety Oil. o12

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An office boy wanted. Apply at 102 Douglas street. oct23-tf

WANTED—A lad to act as messenger boy in an office. Must be able to write legibly. Small salary. To apply in own handwriting to drawer A, Times office. oct23-2t

WANTED—Young girl to assist in light housework. Apply 147 Chatham street. oct23-2t

WANTED—A young woman to cook and do general housework (must have references). Apply to Mrs. Shotbolt, Foul Bay, or to 50 Johnson street. o22-3t

The Daily Times.

BRITAIN AND FREE TRADE.

When protectionists assert that the great manufacturing industries of Britain were built up under a protective policy they commit themselves to a statement which statistics clearly disprove. An examination of the British board of trade returns enables us to contrast thirty years of high protection with thirty years of free trade, and the result is both marvellous and convincing. From 1815, after the close of the Napoleonic war, until 1846, when Sir Robert Peel abolished the Corn Laws, embraces a period of perfect peace, when the prestige of England was never greater abroad, and when the energies of the entire community were devoted to industrial and commercial pursuits. Yet during those thirty years the foreign trade—that is, the trade of individuals in the aggregate—only increased at the sluggish pace of one million pounds per annum; and during the whole of that time the country was disturbed by bread riots, and the suffering of the masses was intense. In 1845 the foreign trade amounted to one hundred and eighty million pounds. In 1815 it was one hundred and fifty million pounds. In 1846, after the abolition of the protective principle, the marvellous expansion commenced, and thirty years later—in 1876—it amounted to the enormous sum of five hundred million pounds. Thus we see that while the foreign trade only increased thirty million pounds under thirty years of high protection, it increased upwards of three hundred million pounds during thirty years of free trade, and at the same time the general improvement in the condition of the masses has been steady and permanent.

Protection, which had existed in England for centuries, did not give up the fight without a struggle. The British protectionist of fifty years ago prophesied the total destruction of every industry and indulged in the same gloomy forebodings and employed the same fallacious arguments advanced by the Canadian protectionists to-day.

It is open to all countries to achieve a success similar to that of Britain by adopting the same policy. The mere fact of a country being situated east or west, north or south, be its population large or small or politically divided from other countries, does not affect an economic principle. If a free interchange of commodities between two regions be an evil at all, the evil must be inherent in the system and not convertible into a blessing should such regions be politically united. For instance, if a free interchange of commodities between Ontario and British Columbia be a highly desirable arrangement, a free interchange of commodities between British Columbia and the Pacific States must be equally beneficial. It is an economic question, not a political one. And, on the other hand, if it be a good thing to protect British Columbia against the Pacific States, it must also be a good thing to protect British Columbia against Ontario. The mere fact of British Columbia and the Pacific States being embraced in different political divisions cannot affect the principle in any way.

At present it is apparently deemed desirable that Canada should be protected against the United States and the United States against Canada. But should it come to pass that the political divisions should become united, the system which at present is considered to be so desirable would vanish.

The shifting of a particular flag from one point to another may contract or expand a political division, but it can never alter an economic law.

MR. LUKES'S TROUBLE.

Mr. Lukes, an English miller, has made an announcement to the public, part of which reads: "Therefore I have decided to cease milling until further notice, preferring the position of an interested spectator rather than be an active participant in such pernicious and senseless competition as now exists between millers." This is paraded by Canadian protectionists as an argument against free trade in England. Behold, say these wiseacres, what injury free trade has inflicted on the English miller as well as the English farmer. Now Mr. Lukes seems to trace his trouble to the "pernicious and senseless competition" among millers, not to free trade, and though the Canadian protectionists are in their own sight most wondrous wise we must needs accept his opinion in preference to theirs. And what would protection do to remove from him this evil of severe competition? In only one way could it prove effective, namely, in allowing Mr. Lukes and the other millers a chance to combine, to shut up some of the mills with bonuses, to raise prices level with the "protective" duty and fleece all Britain in order that they might make profits enough for both the active and the idle establishments. That is exactly what the "protective" tariff enables the Canadian cotton lords to do. No wonder an English paper cannot be found with "courage" enough to propose a scheme like this to the people of Great Britain. Verily the protectionist is a strange animal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Paton Manufacturing company of Sherbrooke, Quebec, have given notice that they will reduce the wages ten per cent. In some cases this will make the wages of the operatives ninety cents per day. Several hundred men are employed. Yet in a few months these men will be glibly urged to vote for the N. P. on the ground that it is a great wage-raiser.

The Toronto Empire quotes Mr. Vernon's case as a precedent for Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Harty, the Ontario minister who lost his seat in the general election. Now it happens that Mr. Vernon did not retire until it became apparent that the protest against Mr. Graham would fail, and that all Premier Davie's ingenuity would not suffice to secure him another seat. Therefore if Premier Mowat follows the British Columbia precedent, as urged by the Empire, he will keep Mr. Harty in office so long as there is the slightest prospect of finding a seat.

The News-Advertiser says: "We implore the organs of the government to give the new commissioner of lands and works a little respite in regard to the pledge which he has given to oppose any further aid to the British Pacific railway scheme; the 'humbug' as Mr. Vernon describes it; the 'bugaboo' as Mr. Davie—on the mainland—calls it. If the Colonist and the smaller animals in the government pack must keep the subject before their readers, let them describe how the premier proposes to ride two horses at the same time, each going in a different direction. Whatever doubt the Colonist may feel as to Mr. Martin's declaration, it need have none about Mr. Davie's, for he has assured more than one prominent supporter here that he will not recommend a government guarantee for the scheme."

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

Those who live by their labor constitute in every country, old or new, the great majority of the people; hence it follows that no matter who else may be benefited anything that tends to reduce the average income of the people of a country must be against the interests of workingmen. Among the working people of the United States thirty years ago the idea very generally prevailed that wealthy citizens, because of their ability to pay high wages were more to be desired and added more to the prosperity of all classes than working citizens, who paid only the wages which competition compelled them to pay. Since that time the number of wealthy men and the amount of private fortunes have enormously increased there, while the condition of the working classes has been steadily growing worse. The experience of the past summer alone should prove conclusively that the experiment of making rich men with the object of in that way promoting the general prosperity is one which no people valuing free institutions can afford to make. American and Canadian protectionists have been wont to point with pride to the increase of wealth per capita as an evidence of the benefits of protection, but workingmen in both countries are learning from the logic of experience that their interest is not so much in "wealth per capita" as in wealth per pocket; that they are benefited mechanics from the neighboring republic—where the importation of contract labor is forbidden by law—to take the place of Victoria workmen, and among these some faithful protectionists. In view of this experience will they still vote for protection in goods and free trade in labor? INTRA MUROS.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ing give some employers the ability to pay higher wages, but it does nothing to insure the payment of these wages to his employes. The majority of occupations in British Columbia are such that they cannot be benefited by protection. A tariff on the products of mine, forest or fishery could not in the slightest add to the ability of those employing labor in their development to pay higher wages, and yet wages in these occupations, for a like class of labor, are as good as in occupations where profits are increased by protection.

By diverting labor from industries which have natural advantages in their favor and applying it to occupations which have not, protection has the effect of lessening the purchasing power of wages, and in this way giving the worker less, though nominally more, for a day's work. It is possible by the use of artificial heat under glass to grow grapes in British Columbia of any kind and in sufficient quantity to supply any present or future demand of consumption. The cost of growing grapes under glass in a northern climate is estimated to be from twenty to thirty times as great as the cost of grapes grown in a warm climate in the open air. A tariff high enough to stop the importation of grapes by turning labor away from other kinds of production to the production of grapes would have the effect of wasting at least nineteen-twentieths of the labor so diverted. Thought it might not reduce the aggregate of wages paid, and those who cultivated grapes got as much wages as paid in other employments, by increasing the cost of grapes to wage earners who consumed them, it would in that extent waste their earnings to them and to the country. It will pay the British Columbian better to mine coal to be traded with the Californian for grapes, even if he should have to pay the American duty and bring the grapes in free. The man who mines coal and trades the product of his labor for grapes is just as certainly producing grapes as if he built glass houses or tended fires in a hot house. But though this may be an extreme case, anything that tends in the same direction, be it in a much lesser degree, does in that degree have the same effect.

Of all claims made for protection, that in a new country it keeps up wages and prevents them from falling to the level of older countries is the most deceptively mean and least entitled to the support of workingmen. It is based on the admission that high wages in a new country are not due to protection, and thus refutes the claims we have been already considering. How does it profess to keep up wages? By putting a duty on imported goods and increasing the price of all goods. But wage earners are not sellers of goods, but sellers of labor and buyers of goods. If a tax on imported goods makes goods dear, would not a tax on imported labor have the same effect? What workingmen want is the opportunity to sell labor dear and to buy goods cheap. It is a poor rule that will only work one way. If a tax on imported goods will benefit the sellers of labor, will not a tax on imported labor benefit the sellers of goods? Yet does not the proposition to impose such a tax meet with the determined opposition of those employers who hypocritically profess so much anxiety to keep up wages by protection? As sellers of goods they are protectionists, but as buyers of labor they are free traders.

During the last Dominion elections the manager of our leading iron works was reported by the protectionist press as saying that if protection was not sustained in that election it would be necessary to shut down the works and two hundred Victorians would be thrown out of employment. Since that time circumstances have placed him in a different position, yet still as an employer of labor. Last summer a dispute arose between himself and his employes in a question of work and wages, and he is credited with giving evidence of the sincerity of his professions of anxiety to "keep up wages" by importing [illegible] tectionist newspapers leaves us in doubt as to the true position.

It is not denied that protection does by increasing the profits of manufactur-

POLITICAL PIRATES.

To the Editor: It was quite a common practice among pirates during the last century to display the English colors at the masthead with the object of concealing their true character and the more easily accomplishing their diabolical mission of plunder and destruction. Many a richly laden merchantman, inspired at the sight of the Union Jack, bore up to its sheltering folds, only to fall an easy prey to the pitiless scoundrels who had betrayed her. Piracy upon the high seas has been so vigorously and effectively dealt with that it may now be numbered with the horrors of the past. But, unfortunately, the plundering features by which it was distinguished have been revived upon the land, and the fair domain of Canada has become the dramatic arena for political piracy of a most daring and disreputable type. Like the maritime marauders of old, when ap laundering job is to be undertaken the death's head and cross bones is promptly put out of sight and the criminal exploit is conducted under British colors. Every incident of corruption in the criminal career of the Conservative administration has been directed by men who boasted of their loyalty. Every disgraceful transaction which accident or a fight for the [illegible] has revealed to the world has been conducted by men most fervent in their hypocritical professions of patriotism and most active in waving the old flag. Never within the vast dominions of Britain has there been such an infamous and humiliating exhibition of rascality. Never before on British soil has the Union Jack—the emblem of freedom, of scrupulous honor, of lofty patriotism and purity—been unfurled to cover vice and shelter scoundrels. This, sir, is strong language, but when the glorious flag of Old England is flung out to the breeze by a horde of political freebooters, and when every sordid and selfish villain in the community feels himself at liberty to place one hand in the public chest provided he places the other on his miserable heart and proclaims his loyalty to the old flag, the strongest expressions in the language are too feeble to denounce the baseness.

In a community proud of its institutions and jealous of its honor, and where a healthy public opinion is swift to deliver retribution, such exposures of corruption, which compelled the London Times to declare that Canadian public life was "rotten to the core," could have no existence. Such criminal incidents as the Quebec graving dock and the Curran bridge robberies would have aroused the nation and visited practical extinction and social ostracism upon every wretch implicated in the transactions; but, to our shame be it said, neither the gigantic robbery of millions in railway maninulations and public works, nor the miserable theft of a few thousand dollars' worth of furs from a poor halfbreed appear sufficiently alarming to awaken the public conscience from its criminal sleep.

CHABLIS-SHIRAZ.

A GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BALL.

To the Editor:—I am not surprised that a ratepayer takes exception to the city council voting $700 of the people's money to enable a few of our "nobility" to display themselves in a ball room. I am sure that the vast majority of the ratepayers of the city will strongly condemn such a proposition. Ald. Munn's remarks on the subject are highly commendable. If those who desire a ball are not willing to defray the expense connected with it why should the taxpayers be compelled to contribute the funds. I trust the good sense of our council will not sanction a proposal which is anything but creditable to its authors. CRVIS.

THE MATERNITY SCHOOL.

To the Editor:—I have waited a few days to see if some more competent pen than mine would indite a eulogy (or even an adverse criticism) of that very excellent and deeply interesting paper by Dr. J. S. Helmcken in the Times of the 13th instant in favor of a maternity school, and which was read before the hospital board. I was not surprised to see no adverse press comments, for the arguments put forth in this letter are convincing and simply unanswerable. Every line teems with sound sense, nobleness of thought and true philanthropy; nor is it received by the thinking public in a lukewarm manner by any means. If one may judge by private conversation, all acquiesce and all admit that this proposed school is beyond doubt a great necessity from every point of view. Most certainly the money donated for so laudable purpose [illegible] by the late Mr. Pemberton and his generous lady. If not, what judgment would there be for others in the future to donate or bequeath money for certain purposes, if there is no certainty of its being applied in accordance with their desires? Would this be wise. Is it a good precedent? I think not.

IN MEMORIAM.

Victoria, 24th October.

THE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures

Cuts, Burns,
Cores, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Sore Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

"CORONAS," $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large
"CRAYON," $1.00.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

When ordering Flour ask for Lion Brand. Lion! Lion! Lion!

—The American hotel, Yates street, is to be opened this evening by James Wishart.

—Mrs. Watt's lecture at St. Ann's Convent to-morrow, is upon "Wordsworth, the Poet of Nature."

—Plain cocoa mats, bordered cocoa mats, skeleton cocoa mats and every other kind of mat at Weiler Bros. *

—Why cough, while Bronchial Balsam cures coughs and can be obtained at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street? *

—A petition is being circulated and will be presented to the council praying against doing the sewerage work on Fort street by day labor.

—Acting upon the recommendation of Superintendent Wilson, the sewerage commissioners have decided to work the men on the Fort street sewer, nine hours instead of ten.

—The formal opening of the American hotel, Yates street, is to take place this evening, when the new proprietor, Mr. James Wishart, will tender a reception to his friends and all who call on him. Mr. Wishart needs no introduction to Victorians, being well and favorably known here.

—There was a good attendance at the conversazione at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening, the capacity of the lecture room being taxed to accommodate all. Dr. Milne presided and made a few happy remarks. The programme as previously announced was carried out and proved a very attractive one.

—Nothing definite has been heard of the Missing ship Ivanhoe, but it is feared that she has been lost with all on board, unless the passengers and crew were picked up by some passing ship. The bark General Fairchild, which arrived at San Francisco from Nanaimo on Sunday reports having passed a lot of wreckage and stores on the way down.

—Mr. Charles Clothe, the expert in fitting trusses for rupture and inventor of 27 patents for the help and cure of deformities, has repeated his usual success while in Victoria. Many of our citizens have been waiting for him for months. Mr. Clothe is due at Vancouver hotel, Vancouver, Thursday and Friday, and Colonial hotel, New Westminster, Saturday next. He also stops at Vernon and Revelstoke.

—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Shakespeare were at home to a large number of friends at their residence on Hillside avenue last evening. Mayor and Mrs. Teague were among the guests present. Music furnished the chief amusement of the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Rowlands rendering a number of songs. Supper was served late in the evening, and it was with regret that the hour for saying farewell came.

—This evening the annual ball in aid of the Jubilee Hospital is to be held in the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street. A large number of tickets have been sold, so the ball room will be comfortably filled. Among those who will be present are: Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, Admiral Stephenson, the officers of the navy and the military. The hall has been handsomely decorated and as usual the ladies have made every arrangement for the accommodation of their guests.

—The Loyal Fraser Valley lodge, No. 9, Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, was organized at Port Hammond on Saturday evening, October 20th, when a large number were initiated into the secrets of Odd Fellowship. The lodge has a large membership already [illegible] were received for next meeting. General regret was expressed that the P. G. M., Bro. Dwyer, and P. G. S., Bro. Fullerton, were unavoidably absent. The officers for the ensuing term are as follows: N. G., J. C. McFarlane; V. G., W. G. Newton; P. N. G., F. Van; I. M., F. T. Lazenby; secretary, A. L. Lazenby; treasurer, P. E. Lazenby; conductor, C. Fosset; warden, O. N. Hamerton.

—Christy bread and cake knives at Fox's.

—Teeth extracted, 50c. each. Dr. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street. *

Lion! Lion! Lion! Nothing like the Lion Flour.

—The dates for the performances of the Victoria amateur minstrels are November 16th and 17th.

—Weiler Bros. have opened up a line of inexpensive rocking chairs. These goods are strong and very effective for the money. *

—Louis Disara, an East Indian, was in the police court this morning, charged with having been found drunk. He was convicted and discharged.

The Lion Brand of Flour. Cheapest and best. Try it once; use it always.

—Tickets for the hospital ball on the 24th instant are for sale by T. N. Hibben & Co., Robert Jamieson, Challoner & Mitchell, and the ladies' committee.

—At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. football club, held last evening, it was decided to practice at Beacon Hill on Thursday mornings at half past six and Saturday afternoon at half past two.

—When you lay this paper down do not forget that Partridge of the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, is going out of the laundry business and is selling at reduced prices his waterproofs, capes, ulsters and jackets as he needs the room for his clothing department now under the management of Miss E. J. Duffe.

—G. C. Shaw & Co. have just received a shipment from Stewart & McDonald, of Glasgow, which came through in 28 days, which was wonderfully fast. The freight was handled by the C. P. R., and came via New York. Better time is sometimes made the other way by the same line, but it is on special shipments and in car load lots. This was just a small shipment made in the ordinary way.

—A legless man, who will no doubt prove a charge on this community, was arrested this morning on Yates street in a beastly state of intoxication by Constable Redgrave. He was so full he did not know his name. The unfortunate fellow has lost both legs at the knees, and was in a terrible state from travelling the muddy streets. It is said that he was shipped here from one of the Sound cities.

—A man who is too drunk yet to give his name created a terrible disturbance on Yates street this morning. He assaulted and brutally beat an unoffending Chinaman, and it took the combined efforts of Sergeant Walker and Constables Redgrave and Carter to arrest him. He was booked first for drunk and disorderly, and later a charge of assault was entered against him. The Chinaman assaulted appeared at the station and made the latter complaint.

—John Robinson will answer for the burglary of John Draut's saloon alone, for this morning in the police court, after having carefully reviewed the evidence given yesterday, Magistrate Macrae ordered the discharge of John Rooney, who was found with Robinson on Sunday morning. Robinson was committed for trial before the higher court. The police feel sure, in the light of the evidence of Messrs. Campbell and Magirl that Rooney had no hand in the robbery.

—"Lord" Percy Whittall will be brought into the police court to-morrow morning to answer the charge of having stolen a watch and chain from O. A. Ragstad. Sergeant John Walker is still at work on the forgery charge, but no information has been sworn to yet. T. W. Carter, who is a witness against Whittall in the larceny case, is a very sick man, and it is feared that he will never be able to appear in court. Whittall's defence will very likely be that he was drunk and does not know anything about the matter.

—Every seat in the Victoria theatre was occupied last night when the curtain went up on Charley's Aunt. It was perhaps the second largest audience that same time thoroughly fashionable and representative. It may be that too much was expected, and it may be that dyspepsia is abroad in the land, but the "lady from Brazil" was just a little disappointing. The play has many bright lines, some funny situations, and in places is excruciatingly funny, but as a whole it has a lot of nonsense, and after it is all over there is not much that you remember that appeals to you humorously. The company are all clever and a performance away above the western average is given, but the question as to how it took New York and London by storm might well be asked. How New Yorkers could go in raptures over a play in which everybody except the leader of the orchestra and the butler got married at the wind up is a poser. There were people, too, in the house last night who laughed at the "joke," "where did you get that hat?" Arthur Larkin, George Troder, Raymond Copp, Owen Fawcett, Brian Darley, Miss Coulter, Della Stacey, Frances Stevens and Nellie James are clever people. Charley's Aunt is good, but great never. There was a big matinee this afternoon, and there will be another good house to-night.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Seal Teeth!

Jewellery of all kinds in fine gold and beautifully finished is what Pennock & Lowe, the Jewellers, are making a specialty of just now. 63 Government St., next Spencer's Arcade.

HE RESIGNED IN DISGUST.

How Major Richter Tried to Work Reforms in Li Hung Chang's Army.

Corruption and Fraud Practiced by Chinese Officials—Return of Dr. Duncan.

Among the passengers who arrived from the Orient by the Empress of Japan yesterday was Major Richter, late inspector-general of the Chinese army at Tientsin. The major threw up his post in disgust and is returning home to Germany after a couple of years wasted in trying to work reforms among the troops of the great Li. He was engaged a few years ago by Li to inspect the troops, regular and militia, report on their condition and suggest reforms and improvements that would lead to greater efficiency. The major is thoroughly versed in the art of modern warfare, and entered upon his duties with zest. Musters were held and the troops inspected, and the major found no end of things needing correction. He made several reports to Li, and after several long Oriental waits discovered to his astonishment and chagrin that the reports had been cut and garbled before they reached the viceroy. The intermediate officials did not want any reform, as they were as corrupt as possible, and fattened on the conditions that existed. Richter could accomplish absolutely nothing, strive as he might, and the rabble of an army remained as it was. Large sums of money were devoted to the purchase of arms and equipment, but after all parties concerned got their share the troops were considered. The war with Japan was not expected and China was not prepared for it. Her troops were demoralized and almost wholly unprepared for service. Major Richter resigned in disgust. After leaving China he visited Japan, and at Hiroshima, now the headquarters of the Japanese government and the base of war operations, had a long conference with several high officials. After leaving Yokohama several of the passengers on the Empress hinted that his trip to Hiroshima was suspicious, but he laughed at the idea, saying that the Japanese were able to give him more information than he could give them. They had been preparing for war for several years and had the fullest amount of information gathered openly and also secretly by spies. They had conducted a series of complete surveys, extending even beyond the shores of Corea. The major was surprised to learn that they knew nearly as much about the defences of Tientsin as he did. It was stated by some of the passengers that the major was on a secret mission for China, but that is not true.

Another passenger, with whom Victorians are more familiar, was Dr. George H. Duncan, medical health officer of the city, who returned from a lengthy tour of China and Japan. He spent most of the time in the latter country and was located at the base hospital at Hiroshima. There were a large number of soldiers there, most of them suffering from dysenteric complaints, and also a lot of prisoners of war. At another hospital he watched the treatment of beri beri, a peculiar nervous disorder. The hospitals were built on the pavilion plan, were excellently arranged and the staff in charge most efficient. The doctor enjoyed his trip, both for its pleasure and for the professional observations he was permitted to make.

Others of note among the passengers were Colonel James, a prominent New York lawyer, Mr. Bird, also a well known lawyer of the same city, who was accompanied by his wife, Colonel D. H. Robertson, of England, a cavalry officer who has been on a visit to the Orient, H. MacArthur, a Yokohama merchant, G. Stafford Northcote, late acting post master of Hong Kong, who is returning home to England, M. W. Greig, a tea merchant of Foo Chow, Mr. Wilson, tea merchant of Japan, and Miss Forrest, a missionary. There were, in all about thirty passengers in the cabin. In the steerage were three distressed seamen from the ship Annie Mayne, who are being returned from Yokohama to [illegible]

The Empress had a rather rough passage across. The wind was fair nearly all the way, but it frequently blew with the fury of a gale. After the first day out speed decreased every day, as there was too much sea to keep going ahead at the regular pace. High up in the davits on the port side, and well aft, a lifeboat was smashed in by a heavy sea that struck it. Not a vessel was sighted on the trip until within sight of Cape Flattery. The Empress brought a full cargo of freight, made up of tea, silk and general Oriental merchandise. When she left here yesterday afternoon it was planned to run to English bay, anchor for the night and go in to Vancouver this morning.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Evidently Something Wrong with the Wellington Mines.

Nanaimo, Oct. 24.—It is quite evident from reports brought in from Wellington that No. 6 shaft is out of order. Some reports say it is a "gob" fire and that the officials are doing all they can to hush the matter up. Another report says that Mr. Bryden's presence in our [illegible]

The N. L. A. T. A. have introduced four new machines into the gymnasium which promises to become very popular. The machines are a stationary bicycle, chest expansion, row boat and a punching bag of a modern type. The machines will doubtless prove a strong attraction.

No word has yet been received from the search party who went out to look for the Allen brothers and Thomas Millburn. Some of the old acquaintances of the former are of the opinion that they have been drowned.

Mr. Bryden will be banqueted at French creek some day next week by a number of his supporters.

The applicants and defendants who collected in the county court yesterday morning were compelled to retire owing to the non arrival of Judge Harrison.

WARY UNCLE SAM.

Even Ginger Cake Stamped in Imitation of Money Will be Seized.

Uncle Sam's secret service men are so zealous in running down offenders against the Treasury Department that they keep many tradesmen in a stew, says the New York Advertiser. Tradesmen who have been rounded up for using crude imitations of money on their wares, grumble at what they term the hair-splitting of the officers who make trouble for them. And though the Treasury agents may sometimes technically exceed their authority, they mean to take no risk with imitators of either coin or bank notes. Only the other day they swooped down on a Hartford newspaper in which had been printed the roughest sort of likeness of the mock treasury notes manufactured by a band of Connecticut counterfeiters. The agents not only seized all the plates, but confiscated a truck load of papers. In St. Louis recently an enterprising shopkeeper sold women's garters in which he had stamped duplicates of a $100 bill. These garters tickled the fancy of Missouri's four hundred and they sold like hot cakes. Suddenly secret service men raided the shop, carrying off gross upon gross of the interdicted brands. Now the shopman is wondering which of the four hundred gave him away.

Herman Grosscup, who has made a fortune selling imported sausage in Cincinnati, having exhausted his fertility in advertising, hired a man to get up some new devices. Soon after this move passers-by saw imitations of the old-fashioned 10 and 25 cent shin-plasters decorating the foil covered wurst in Grosscup's shop windows. About the time the sausage man was beginning to reap a reward from this unique form of advertising, in popped two Treasury agents and confiscated his stock.

Several hundred molds used by bakers for stamping ginger cakes to resemble a 5 cent piece were destroyed by secret service men in Philadelphia last week. The molds were taken from 61 baker shops.

In order that persons contemplating the use of imitations of money for advertising purposes may be warned, it may be stated the fact that the law relating to the use of fac-simile provides that any person caught using any die, sheet or mold in likeness to designs of United States securities shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

Manchester House . . .
88 YATES STREET.
Great Reduction Sale of
Mantles, Jackets, Dress Goods, Staples, Etc

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Braid Trimmings	$3 85
Ladies' Serge Jackets, Braid Trimmings	4 50
Ladies' Serge Jackets, Braid Trimmings	5 85
Ladies' Ulsters from	3 00
Children's Ulsters from	2 50

DRESS GOODS

7 yards Double Width French Serge for	$1 95
6 yards All-Wool Hop Sacking for	3 90
Extra Heavy Serge, 52 inches wide, per yd	85
Plaid Dress Goods, 52 inches wide, per yd.	50
8-4 White Sheeting, per yard	22½cts
9-4 White Sheeting, per yard	27½cts
8-4 Grey Sheeting, per yard	20 cts
Grey Flannel, per yard	15 cts

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
A Choice Selection of the Latest Styles in HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, Etc.
MANCHESTER HOUSE. T. HAUGHTON & CO.

Every Time
you can make a dollar buy more than it is worth you win a few steps over your dilatory neighbor. Some folk call it luck when you find a dollar bill Anyone can be lucky who will take advantage of a Sale like ours.
6 pairs good Merino Sox, $1.00.
Men's colored Shirts, at 50c each.
A line of Boys' Stockings at 50c. a pair, regular price 75c. to $1.
Clothing at actual Cost Price.
W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

COAL & WOOD---REMOVAL.
W. WALKER
Has opened an office for the Sale of Coal and Wood in No. 15 Market Bl'd'g, End of Broad St. Orders filled with our usual promptitude. TERMS CASH
Telephone No. 466.

A Beautiful Gown.
It is a frequent experience with ladies that when the dress is bought with care, and made with taste, some indefinable thing is lacking to give it the perfect touch of beauty. It is the supplying of this that has made
PRIESTLEY'S DRESS FABRICS
universally esteemed. Priestley's Black Dress Goods, made in Henriettas, Crape Cloths, etc., are such a cunning and effective blend of silk and wool that when the dress is made it drapes in perfect gracefulness, giving to the figure that charm without which the costliest dress that Worth ever made is a mere distress.
N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.
5

THE CZAR'S CONDITION.

Unsatisfactory Reports Issued from Livadia.

London, Oct. 23.—Yesterday produced practically nothing to the point in regard to the situation of the czar. In all the continental capitals and in London there have been streams of callers of all classes at the Russian embassy. To these, however, little information was vouchsafed, and that little consisted of forebodings. Prayers and masses were incessantly offered, from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, from Rome to Buenos-Ayres. The wild rumors reported yesterday from St. Petersburg were repeated to-day in still wilder forms. From Moscow comes the report that there are people who still insist that the czarewitch has refused to ascend the throne, and that the czar, in order to compel him to do so, has ordered his immediate marriage to Princess Alix. The Muscovites fear that, should the rumors prove true, they will have to face the gravest perils possible. While the people crowd the churches to pray for the czar, the fear that the rumor has bred give fervor to the petitions.

The Cologne Gazette prints a St. Petersburg telegram stating that the czar has given orders to the imperial council for the settlement of the succession. He has advised that Grand Duke George, his second son, should, on account of his health, renounce his claim to the crown to Grand Duke Michael, who ought to take the oath as heir presumptive to the throne.

The Berlin Tageblatt published a telegram from Lividia asserting that the betrothal of the czarewitch and Princess Alix will formally occur to-morrow, and that the marriage will be celebrated on Wednesday. The hastening of the ceremony is said to be due to the rule of the Romanoffs, requiring any heir apparent to marry before ascending the throne and to proclaim his successor. On this account the proclamation of Grand Duke Michael as the ultimate heir apparent is generally expected. Another rule in accordance with the succession requires that when the oath of allegiance of a new czar is administered to the troops and officers, an oath of fidelity to the heir apparent must be taken at the same time.

The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent sends the following message: "To-day's bulletin is of the same unsatisfactory nature as former ones. Everybody is surprised that there is no mention of the pulse or temperature: in short, there is no clue as to what the disease is from which the czar is suffering. It is rumored that an operation is contemplated. Another story has it that the malady is expected to reach a crisis within the next day or two, but as to what the operation or malady is even the best informed are ignorant.

"The Official Gazette announces that Princess Alix arrived at Lividia this afternoon, but does not publish a word about the marriage. From what I can learn, no marriage is likely, but there will be a sort of formal betrothal which will receive the benediction of the czar, and which, it is understood, will thoroughly bind the czarewitch and princess until there can be a wedding ceremony with the pomp befitting the union."

A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that besides the offering of prayer for the recovery of the czar in all the churches, the holy synod has ordered that there be prayers for the same end offered in the army and navy and on board the squadrons. Archbishop Maghile has ordered prayers in all the Greek churches. Prince Mestchtesky's Citizen is the first newspaper to break the dead silence inflicted on the press by the censor concerning expressions of grief because of the czar's illness. The paper gives a graphic description of the solemn and pathetic service of prayer within the ancient walls of the cathedral of the Assumption in the Kremlin at Moscow. It adds that those prayers will be continued until God listens to the supplications.

The Times Vienna correspondent telegraphs that it is announced from Sofia that no special service has been held there for the recovery of the czar. The clergy appear to have been instructed from headquarters.

CABLE NEWS.

A New Panama Canal Company Legally Constituted.

London, Oct. 23.—Felix Fauer, French minister of marine, has informed the budget committee that the naval estimates for 1895 call for 237,000,000 francs, against the triple alliance's joint estimates of 246,000,000.

A rumor spread in Berlin this afternoon that [illegible] had sustained a stroke of paralysis. In response to inquiries Dr. Chrysander telegraphed from Varzin at 8 o'clock this evening that the rumor was unfounded. The condition of both the Prince and Princess is satisfactory in spite of the prevailing bad weather. Professor Leyden remains at Livadia for the present.

All the Socialist workingmen's societies throughout Italy were dissolved by government decree. The offices and domiciles of the members were searched, and some important documents were seized. Several protests were made against the action of the government, but there was no disorder.

According to unofficial figures published at Brussels the recent elections for members of the chamber of representatives resulted in the following distribution: Catholics 104, Liberals 19, Socials and Radicals 29. It is reported that M. de Burlet, the premier has been defeated for re-election by a small majority.

The new Panama canal company was legally constituted yesterday and the canal agent in Bogota, M. Macine, was instructed by cable to announce the fact to the Colombian government. To-morrow workmen will resume cutting in the [illegible]

The police are trying to find the man who is suspected of murdering Gabriel Segui, a priest who belonged to a rich and influential family in the Argentine Republic. Segui was found dead about two weeks ago in a private hotel, 49 Old Compton, Soho. He was hanging from the bed post by a silk handkerchief tied tightly around his neck. Nobody knew who he was. On the table was found this note: "Dear sir—Do not accuse anybody of my death. I am finished with life. I am disgusted with my family. I do not require any inquiries after my death. I have no papers. I do not wish anybody to know the other motives. Once more, keep silence so as not to have any scandal. May God bless you. Louis Caseres. I am a native of Peru." The theory that the dead man was Caseres and committed suicide and was accepted until Saturday, when the officials of the Argentine legation told the police his proper name, and added that they had reason to believe there had been foul play. The police learned also that an unidentified man had forged Segui's name to a draft for £400 and had obtained the money from a bank in Havre. The man is believed to have sailed for New York. The police, under pressure from the legation, are searching for a young man named Eugene, who roomed with Segui until a day or two before his death.

The report that Baron de Fava is about to leave the Italian embassy in Washington, is declared to be without foundation.

Lieut. Count von Starhamberg, who won the military ride between Berlin and Vienna in 1892, fell from his horse while hunting to-day, and when picked up was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain.

The suppression of the "socialist workers" in Italy has caused a sensation. The step was taken in consequence of the alarming reports sent in by the prefects who had been questioned regarding the association. The prefect of Milan, where there are fifty-five batches of "socialist workers," in correspondence with allied societies all over Italy, gave a satisfactory explanation of their dangerous doctrines and plans. He found that the railway employes were especially numerous and active in the association. The general programme was to destroy the existing social system, abolish private ownership and to demolish by means of revolution the whole social fabric.

The conferences at the vatican of the proposed union of the eastern church and the holy see will open to-morrow. Cardinals Rampolla, Ledochowski, Vanutelli, Galimberti and Langenieux, and the Patriarch Jesuff and Renni, will be present. The Maronites will also be represented. It is uncertain whether or not the pope will be able to attend the first sitting.

SPREADING OUT.

Branches of the A. M. R. U. Being Organized in New York.

New York, Oct. 23.—E. V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, will organize a branch of the union in this city to-morrow. On Wednesday Debs will hold a conference with New York railway men as to their connection with the American Railway Union, and on Thursday he will address a mass meeting in Brooklyn. On Friday he will start on an organizing tour through the state, visiting Watertown, Rochester and Buffalo. The tour will terminate with a general reunion of prominent union men at Cleveland. Debs said to-day:

"I have received forty-two applications for charters since I left Chicago. The union is booming. I predict that this country has seen its biggest railroad strike. There will never be one like it again. At a convention of 420 delegates from the various branches of the A. R. U. recently the ballot was settled as being more effective than strikes. A resolution endorsing government ownership of railways, telegraphs and mines was adopted and the People's Party endorsed."

BIG INSURANCE DEAL.

All the Agricultural Risks Held by an American Company Taken Over.

London, Ont., Oct. 23.—One of the biggest insurance deals in Canada for years has just been consummated in this city, whereby the London Mutual Fire Insurance company takes over all the agricultural risks held in Canada by the Agricultural Fire Insurance company, of Watertown, N. Y., who are giving up that class of business in Canada. The number of risks transferred is 4500, representing between five million and six million dollars.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

News of the World Received During the Day by Wire.

A bronze statue of General George B. McClellan was unveiled at Philadelphia this afternoon.

The Cook gang of outlaws, who have been virtually running the Indian Territory for several weeks, on Sunday night held up an overland train, from which they secured $415.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

(No. 137.)

A BY-LAW.

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria upon which Taxes have been due and in arrear for two years.

Whereas it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, upon which municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:—

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whensoever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list, in duplicate, of all the lands or improvements or real property liable, under the provisions of this by-law, to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation and his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the collector with a warrant thereto annexed under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall be he bound to inquire into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold, and shall include therein, in a separate column, a statement of the proportion of costs chargable on each lot for advertising and for the commissions authorized by this by-law to be paid to him, and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in some newspaper published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notification that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes on a day, a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The collector shall at least two months before the time of sale, also deliver to or deposit in the post office to the address of the owner of such property which is to be sold for taxes aforesaid, or to the agent of such owner, a notice in writing of the amount of taxes due, and that the property is to be sold for arrears so due, and in case the address of the owner or agent is unknown, a notice to the same effect shall be posted upon the land intended to be sold, and also at least two months before the time of sale, post a notice similar to the above advertisement in some convenient and public places, that is to say, at the Council Chambers, Victoria, and in the Post Office Building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall the the thirty-third day after the first publication in a newspaper of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, except in case the thirty-third day shall fall on a Sunday or holiday, in which case such sale shall take place on the following day at the Council Chambers, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at 12 o'clock noon.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property, no bidder appear, the collector may adjourn the sale from time to time.

8. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the collector shall sell at public auction so much of the land or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale, it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

9. If the collector fails at such sale to sell such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale adjourn the same until a day be publicly named by him, not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjourned sale he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspaper in which the sale was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property for any sum he can realize, and shall accept such sum as full payment for such arrears of taxes.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the collector the amount of the purchase money, the collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the collector shall return a list of the arrears satisfied by such sale to the Clerk of the Corporation, and shall at the same time pay in the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Estate Tax Sale By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 15th day of October, A. D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed the Council this 18th day of October, A. D. 1894.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

(L.S.)
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above notice is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m., on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND (Read Down) No. 2 Passenger Daily		No. 1 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays	Miles from Victoria	STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND (Read Up) No. 1 Passenger Daily		No. 3 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays	Miles from Wellington
De.	8:00 A M	De. 3:04 P M		VICTORIA	Ar.	12:24 P M	Ar. 8:00 P M	78
"	8:04	" 3:08	1	RUSSELL'S	"	12:20	" 7:56	77
"	8:14	" 3:16	4	ESQUIMALT	"	12:10	" 7:46	74
"	8:39	" 3:36	11	GOLDSTREAM	"	11:45 A M	" 7:28	67
"	9:14	" 4:05	20	SUMMIT SIDING	"	11:10	" 6:59	58
"	9:34	" 4:27	28	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	"	10:50	" 6:37	50
"	9:44	" 4:37	31	COBBLE HILL	"	10:40	" 6:27	47
"	9:57	4:49	35	McPHERSON'S	"	10:27	" 6:15	43
"	10:07	4:59	38	KOKSILAH	"	10:17	" 6:05	40
"	10:12	5:04	40	DUNCAN'S		10:12	6:00	38
"	10:22	5:12	43	SOMENOS		10:02	5:52	35
"	10:48	5:32	52	CHEMAINUS		9:36	" 5:32	26
"	11:09	5:49	59	OYSTER BAY SID'G		9:15	" 5:15	19
Ar.	11:50	6:22	73	NANAIMO	De	8:34	" :42	5
De.	11:59			NANAIMO	Ar	8:25		
Ar.	12:14 P M	Ar.	78	WELLINGTON	De	8:10	De. 4:30	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SAVE MONEY AND TIME!

WHEN GOING EAST

By purchasing your tickets via the Canadian Pacific Route. Through Daily Sleepers, Elegant Upholstered Tourist Cars in charge of competent porters running through without change to

BOSTON, MONTREAL,
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL
TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE
—TO—
CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

SAILINGS AS FOLLOWS:

Empress of Japan.................. Nov. 12
Empress of China.................. Dec. 10
Empress of India.................. Jan. 7
Empress of Japan.................. Feb. 4

For rates, pamphlets and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Or to GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bath-room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to [illegible], General Agent, No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., St. Paul, Minnesota.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER **JOAN**

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.......................Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox..........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.............Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.........Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdes Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria [illegible] Store street.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, October 27th, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 128 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai...Thursday, October 18th, at 8 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria.

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, [illegible] Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.					TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."					1147
8 30 pm	Lv	MI	*Victoria	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	*Tacoma	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,

Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at [illegible] o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Boys' School Suits, $1.50, $2. $2.50 upwards; Boys' Overcoats, $3, $3.50, $4 upwards; Boys' Rubber Coats, $1.50 each; Boys' Reefer Jackets, $2, $3.50, $4; Men's Fine Overcoats, $7, $8, $10 upwards; Men's Winter Suits, $6.75, $8.50, $10 upwards; Men's Tweed Pants, $1.75, $2, $2.50, upwards; Fine Underwear, per suit, 75c, $1, $1.50 upwards.

Melissa and Rigby Waterproofs, Mackintoshes, Umbrellas, Etc., in great variety. See the Socks we are showing at 12 1-2c per pair.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 Johnson St., Victoria.

CATHOLICS ARE NOT DISLOYAL.

They Get Their Religion, not Their Politics, from Rome.

Denver, Oct. 23.—Father Malone, editor of the Colorado Catholic, lectured at the grand opera house. A large audience was in attendance. Before commencing his lecture Father Malone received the following note from someone in the audience:

"Dare you as a Catholic priest publicly in your lecture say that Roman Catholics do not owe fealty to a foreign potentate? Also dare you say that the Catholic church is not opposed to the public schools?"

In reply Father Malone said:

"Let us see, now, what foundation there is for the charge that we are disloyal to the civil institutions of the country. The charge that we are enemies to the public school system is a delusion and a snare. The charge that we owe supreme allegiance to a foreign potentate is equally false. These charges serve an unholy purpose, and give to the fanatic imaginary justification for violating the constitution in regard to a portion of the citizens. To those who so charge, this is my answer: Not only are Catholics not enemies of our public schools, but we hold, notwithstanding the personal opinions of isolated individuals, that the public school system must and shall be maintained. Not alone that, but should the day ever come, which God avert, when the school system of America would be attacked, Catholics will be the first to the rescue. To the charge so current nowadays, that we owe allegiance to a foreign power, this is my answer: In spiritual matters and matters of faith and morals we give allegiance to the church, but in civil affairs we neither owe nor do we give allegiance to anything outside the constitution of the United States, nor to anyone not a duly elected officer of this government. Should a condition arise, which is an absurd assumption, when the pope of Rome should issue an edict in conflict with the constitution of the United States, we would refuse to obey the pope, and we would uphold the constitution. In the words of O'connell: 'We take our religion from Rome, but our politics from ourselves.'"

STILL AMBITIOUS.

Proposal to Elevate Breckinridge to the Senate.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 23.—At Winchester Colonel Breckinridge spoke to several thousand people. He spoke in favor of the Democratic nominees for district and county offices. Winchester is in the tenth congressional district, in which William Breckner and Joseph Kendall are the short and long term candidates. The colonel's reception signifies that he will prove a dangerous factor in the race for United States senator. The people of Martinsburg, where Colonel Breckinridge spoke last Saturday, have since instructed the respective members of the legislature from Carter and Elliott counties to vote for Colonel Breckinridge for United States senator.

PLAYING PITCH AND TOSS WITH MILLIONS.

To the Editor.—Voting millions of dollars with the object of encouraging foreign trade on the one hand, and, at the same time, devising legislation especially designed to destroy foreign trade with the other, is a piece of ambidextrous extravagance which, if not promptly checked, must end in national bankruptcy. Voting an annual subsidy to the astonishing tune of $750,000 annually for a period of ten years to a scheme which viewed in the most favorable light is of a somewhat precarious character, would, with a plethoric treasury and substantial surplus in view, be open to criticism while pursuing a policy which operates with such deadly effect against foreign trade; but in the face of a dismal deficit and declining trade, when the exercise of great prudence and economy is demanded in the interests of the taxpayers, such a stupendous piece of folly deserves [illegible] condemnation. If the fiscal madness which afflicts the administration has become chronic, if the ministry be determined to play pitch and toss with the people's money let the great national gamble be carried on upon Canadian territory, where Canada may derive some benefit. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum for ten years amounts to the tidy total of $7,500,000. It will nearly capitalize $20,000,000 at 4 per cent., an amount sufficient to construct the British Pacific railway some hundreds of miles beyond Edmonton and almost complete another transcontinental route.

Another scheme of the same doubtful character is looming up in the shape of a Pacific cable. As a purely business undertaking a cable via any of the routes mentioned will be distinctly a commercial failure. Any person with a practical knowledge of the cost of laying and maintaining a cable is quite aware of this. But since it is to be a sentimental concern it is just a matter of how far sentiment can be bled to gratify such unpractical dreamers as Mr. Sandford Fleming. What claims Mr. Fleming can advance to enable him to be regarded as an authority upon matters of this sort has not been made public. Since his association with High Commissioner Tupper in the celebrated Pictou branch railway of pre-confederation days Mr. Fleming does not appear to have had anything to do—with anything. On the other hand Sir John Pender is beyond question the most practical cable authority in existence. He is in a position to estimate to a word the volume of traffic passing between the antipodes and the old country. He is also, in a position to estimate the amount of traffic between the antipodes and the American continent. Sir John Pender declares that notwithstanding the contemplated guarantee of four per cent. upon $10,000,000, the company stands to lose £40,000 annually. And making all due allowance for Sir John's connection with the Anglo, Direct, Eastern and Eastern Extension Cable companies, his estimate is not far short of the mark. The traffic between Canada and Australia would not pay for kerosene. What practical benefit such a wild undertaking can confer upon the people of Canada heaven only knows. Yet we are asked to tax ourselves in order to rescue the Australians from the eastern cable monopoly. Why, sir, there would be infinitely more reason in our asking the Australians to construct or at least to aid in the construction of the British Pacific railway. But it is to be an all British route, and this appears to be sufficient excuse for engaging in any wildcat undertaking. It is already suggested that the cable be extended to the Cape. Should the man-in-the-moon become a British subject it will have to be extended to the moon, and God only knows where it will terminate. Sir Charles Tupper may be presented with a peerage, and Mr. Fleming with a title of lesser distinction should these two worthies succeed in engineering the scheme, but what benefit it will be to the Canadian taxpayer the unaided human faculties are unable to discover. It is about time we should begin to count the cost of these sentimental enterprises which offer no commercial advantages. Such schemes are surrounded by the glitter and glare of the glories of empire, which the high commissioner delights to indulge in, but the taxpayers of Canada have to foot the bill in the end.

The shortest, most practicable and cheapest route for a Pacific cable is from Victoria to one of the Aleutian islands, thence to Japan, where connections can be made with the Great Northern and Eastern Extension at Nagasaki. The Great Northern Telegraph company's line runs through Siberia to Christiania, Denmark, thence to London via Newcastle-on-Tyne, while the Eastern company's cables run to Hong Kong and Penang, thence to Bangywange and Port Darwin, Australia. Thus Japan offers two routes in case of interruption on the Pacific.

This is the route advocated by all practical cable men. Only two sections would be needed, which would reduce the cost and working expenses and afford a saving of 40 per cent. A far cheaper and certainly wiser policy for expanding foreign trade would be to demolish the tariff wall and remove all obstructions to trade. Then fast Atlantic lines and Pacific cables would become a necessity and instead of abstracting money from the taxpayers would contribute wealth to all concerned.

CHABLIS-SHIRAZ.

THE MATERNITY SCHOOL.

Another Letter From Dr. Helmcken—The Cost of the Institution Considered.

The following has been received for publication:

To the President and Directors of the Provincial Jubilee Hospital.

Gentlemen,—In the letter published in the Victoria Times of October 16th, Dr. Richardson, the efficient resident surgeon of the hospital, virtually, and according to his explanations, rightly complains of an unwarrantable use of his name in the scheme for a maternity school in connection with the Jubilee hospital, as published in the Times of October 13th.

The basis of and excuse for using his name in connection with the "estimates" is the following item from the Times of October 4th: "In the report of the Jubilee Hospital committee on the proposed maternity home Dr. Richardson's estimate of the cost of maintenance was omitted."

It appears from Dr. Richardson's explanation that the estimates were arrived at in consultation with your committee and so were not his, but official. To remedy the complaint therefore, it will only be necessary to substitute the term "report" or "committee" for that of Dr. Richardson," whereever it appears in the said published scheme

No blame, however, attaches to the committee for estimating the cost of six beds instead of three, or in considering the wants of a hospital instead of those of a school. I wrongly assumed the committee to be acquainted with the idea of a school, whereas the general details of the school were only made known to the president of the board a week after the publication of your committee's report, and in fact reviewing the report. It is evident each party aimed at different and distinct objects, viz., the one at a hospital, the other at a school. The assumption therefore existed, in my own brain only, so the blame, whatever it may amount to, rests on me alone. Therefore the henious crime, a mistake, I being being penitent, and having made restitution, hope absolution will be granted by all injured—in feeling. The estimates of both sides remain the same.

In his letter, however, Dr. Richardson dabbles in figures on his own account, and these cannot in justice be overlooked. He complacently remarks that six beds at a cost of $44,125, giving accommodation to 100 people are cheaper than my three beds at $1,865 for 30 people. This is so far true but deceiving, for surely if six beds will accommodate 100 people, three could do the same, not for 30 but for 50. The 100 then would cost $41.25, but the 50 $37.50 per head, or $4 per head less. This, however, is of small moment, though amusing.

To prove the correctness of the estimates already spoken of in the report, the doctor says truly enough, that the cost of a bed in [illegible] of London, England, is $693 per annum, but he omits stating that the cost of a bed in the Rotunda, Dublin, Ireland, is only $300 per annum or more than one-half less than the London ones, the average of course, $496.

It is, however, utterly useless and misleading to take the cost of a bed in London or Dublin or other hospital, the conditions surrounding them and each other in no way resembling ours. The only aid to calculate the cost of a bed in the maternity school is the cost of a bed in the Jubilee hospital, and this, taking the average of years, is $475 per annum, high enough for a maternity case. Last month, however, the cost of the hospital was $1 per day or $365 per annum, but this is exceptional yet creditable and cheap.

It is very gratifying to learn that Dr. Richardson (were t'other dear charmer away?) is as anxious as anyone to see a maternity ward (school?) in connection with the hospital," but with the qualifying phrase "when the requisite amount of funds is provided for the erection, furnishing and maintenance." It may be kindly suggested that the board of directors find the ways and means and direct how they shall be obtained and used. I have stated more than once that there is sufficient money in hand to build a suitable edifice for three beds; that if necessary the noble women of Victoria will furnish it and that the maintenance has to be borne directly and indirectly by the community in the same manner as that of the Jubilee hospital, of which it is merely a portion—a ward connected with the main building by a corridor. There is no intention whatever of establishing a lying-in-hospital or educating mid-wives, or for enlarging the school for that purpose. No permanent matron is necessary.

It is intended to be neither more nor less than a technical school (as the J. B. training school is) for the purpose of teaching by demonstration, the advanced nurses of the Jubilee hospital training school the art of maternity nursing. Possibly the instruction or learning might be made compulsory—an essential part of their education. Such a school is a necessity, as stated in the scheme.

The corporation of Victoria votes a large sum of money annually, with the approval of the citizens, for educational purposes, so most assuredly they will willingly vote a little more for the purpose of instructing their children in nursing. It will only be a very little more to be added to the future allowance urgently necessary to be given to the Jubilee hospital. By judicious management the maternity school need not necessarily increase much the cost of the hospital.

This having been done, it will be in order soon to establish a technical school or schools for instruction by demonstration the youths and others of the country, in anatomy, chemistry as well as agricultural as inorganic, mineralogy, botany with the natural properties of the plants, physiology and allied sciences, to which the provincial government might see their way to afford aid. Begin with small things and in time they will become luxuriously grand as the noble Jubilee hospital, which has risen from the old humble Royal hospital. Advance! There is an opportunity of doing this now; do not ignore or neglect it. It is desirable and expected that the president and directors will erect the building forthwith, be faithful to their trust, deserve and receive the approbation of the community at large.

Dr. Richardson further says "he was at one time in charge of the Burnside lying-in-hospital." Surely he, who has organised, disciplined and manages the executive of the Jubilee hospital, with so much talent and good judgment, is the very man to lend his skill and aid to forward the maternity school and so make his very valuable services of still greater value. That the worthy matron, Miss McMillan, will do her best to promote the success of the scheme, goes without saying. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. S. HELMCKEN.

Babies

ought to be fat. Give the Thin Babies a chance. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, and watch them grow Fat, Chubby, Healthy, Bright. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

AIDS DIGESTION AND IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION

ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI

Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies [illegible] producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY. Detroit, Mich.

For sale by Langley & Co., Victoria. au27

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Fort street, between Douglas and Blanchard is closed to public traffic. By order

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Tuesday, October 23, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Herald Street between Government and Douglas Streets is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

October 2nd—tf.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

NOTICE.

Yates street from Langley to Wharf is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc9-tf

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc9-tf

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE TIMES' ADS. ARE ALL "ALIVE."
THE TIMES' ADS. ARE ALL "ALIVE."

LEGAL NOTICES.

RE JOHN GILMORE'S ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in the matter of the estate of John Gilmore, and in an action, Beaven and Yates v. Ellen Gilmore, the creditors of John Gilmore, late of Nicola valley, B. C., who died in or about the month of January, 1894, are, on or before the 31st day of October, 1894, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Bodwell & Irving, of 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., the solicitors of the plaintiffs, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Tyrwhitt Drake at his chambers in the court house, Bastion square, Victoria, on the 9th day of November, 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, that being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated the 29th day of September, 1894.

HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy Registrar.

Sept. 29-td.

NOTICE.

Mortgagee's Sale.

Of portion of Suburban Five Acre Lot Eight, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Quadra street 80 feet distant from the northeast corner of Quadra and North Park streets, thence northerly along the east side of Quadra street 60 feet, thence at right angles easterly 90 feet, thence at right angles southerly, 60 ft. thence at right angles westerly 90 ft. to the point of commencement, together with two-story dwelling thereon known as 129 Quadra St. under power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of September, 1890 and registered in Charge Book Vol. 9, Fol. 242, No. 9,424B, at the Land Registry office in the city of Victoria. Tenders addressed to the undersigned are requested for the purchase of the above described property up to 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, the 31st day of October.

Terms Cash.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Victoria, October 1st, 1894.

J. ST. CLAIR BLACKETT,
Agent for Mortgagee.

oct2-1m

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act and amending Acts, notice is hereby given that by indenture dated and executed on the 28th day of September, 1894, by George L. Simpson, of 94 Douglas street, in the city of Victoria, merchant, the said George L. Simpson granted and assigned his real and personal property to W. H. Bone, of 69 Government street, in the said city of Victoria, bookseller and stationer, in trust for the creditors of the said George L. Simpson. W. H. Bone executed the deed and accepted the trust thereby created on the 28th day of September, 1894. All persons indebted to the said George L. Simpson are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the said trustee, and any person having any claim against the said George L. Simpson must send proof and full particulars of the same to the said trustee within one month from this date, after which the said trustee will distribute the assets of the estate, having regard only to the claims so sent in. A meeting of the creditors will be held on Thursday, the 4th day of October, at 2:30 p.m., at the office of the undersigned. W. H. Bone, of Hibben & Co., Assignee, 69 Government street.

sep28-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Bowness, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Drake, bearing date the 5th day of October, A.D. 1894, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Thomas Bowness, late of the city of Victoria, deceased intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 5th day of November, A.D. 1894, and all persons [illegible] are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

oct8-1mo

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th. day of January, 1895 unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

Mortgagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, B. C., as No. 14,547 B in Charge Book vol. II, fol. 881, tenders will be received by the undersigned not later than noon on the 16th of November, 1894, for the purchase of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the easterly 50 acres of section 9, and the easterly 75 acres of section 10 in range 4, Comiaken District in Vancouver Island, containing in all 825 acres more or less.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated October 15th, 1894.

LINDLEY CREASE,
16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee. o16-1m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

BASEBALL.

NO MORE TOURS.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—The athletic committee of the Stanford university faculty, according to the Daily Palo Alto, has decided that hereafter no baseball or football teams of the university shall make tours. This action is the result of the recent trip of the baseball team to Oregon and Washington, during which charges were made that certain players from Palo Alto had planned to "throw" [illegible] for money. The athletic board of the university met last Monday and read the report of Professor Angell of the faculty committee. He said that rumors of an attempt to "throw" a game and stories of misbehavior of students in the north had reached the facutly, and an investigation was made, with the result that the professor was satisfied that three of the university players had agreed to throw the second Tacoma game for money. No names were given. The charges of misbehavior proved false. The report concluded with the statement that the faculty did not consider themselves fairly treated by the students in the matter, and consequently had decided that there should be no more athletic tours, either baseball or football. Either team will be permitted to go abroad and play a game with a worthy opponent, but for any series of games the use of the Stanford name will not be allowed.

THE TURF.

AN OUTSIDER WINS.

London. Oct. 24.—The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes was won by Indian Queen, Gangway second, Collestrate third. The winner was a rank outsider, while Gangway and Collestrate were not even mentioned in the betting.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Crease disposed of the following applications in chamber s this morning:

Phipps v. Tiarks.—Application of defendants to dismiss action for want of prosecution. Order made by consent.

McLachlan et al. v. Brandon et al.—Application of plaintiff for order that time be enlarged for fifteen days for return of commission. Order made enlarging time for fifteen days. Mr. A. Crease (Bodwell & Irving), for plaintiffs, Mr. L. Crease for defendants.

—Francis David was yesterday committed for trial at the fall assizes for the larceny of some fruit trees at the Todd farm, Galliano island, after a hearing in the provincial police court. The theft alleged was committed over a year ago.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

Ball Bearings for Wagons Shown Not to be Economical.

Ball bearings are successful only when the balls themselves are of the highest quality and the shells and axles are of the best steel, hardened and ground to the highest perfection, writes Professor Sweet in the Rural New Yorker. The limit of error in the best does not vary more than one quarter of one thousandth of an inch, or one fourth of the thickness of tissue paper. Such perfection is very costly and the least dirt destroys the whole grain, for if the balls be stopped by any impediment they are very soon ruined. Such accurate work is not likely to be properly protected or properly cared for in farm vehicles. Hence it is questionable whether the failures would not more than over balance the advantages; besides, in the cost of drawing a load, a part is friction and a part is overcoming the ground resistance. The poorer the road the greater is the ground resistance, and this has a great bearing on the percentage of advantage; for, supposing that in the case of a trotting sulky the friction is half the resistance [illegible] resistance the other half. Now if we reduce the friction [illegible] the power required to draw the sulky would be reduced one quarter, or 25 per cent., whereas if in drawing a lumber wagon the friction is 10 per cent. and the ground resistance 90 per cent.—which on a farm and farm roads is about what it amounts to—then by reducing the friction one half we have reduced the actual power required only 5 per cent.

The time has not come when it will pay. It will be an infinitely better investment to use the same money to put wide tires on the wheels and cut off the forward axles so as to put the forward wheels the width of the tires nearer together than the hind ones.

I have just been over a dirt road where one hundred tons of limestone are drawn every day, and the ruts were horrible when only common wagons were used. The road is now splendid, all owing to the use of half the number of wagons built as above described, while the ball bearings at the best could reduce the power required to draw farm wagons only from five to ten per cent. The wide tires and short axle wagons would reduce the cost of hauling on the farm roads forty to fifty per cent., and the cost of changing to ball bearings would [illegible] of the rear wheels and front or back axles.

—Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

YOUNG LADY AND SHARK.

The Living Picture Did Not Court Closer Acquaintance.

Miss Catherine L. Beach is a living picture by occupation. She resides on West Twenty-eighth street, New York, is very fond of the water and an expert swimmer, and has been in the habit during the summer of going up to Mill Rock cottage, at the foot of East Ninety-second street, rowing across to Wooley's point, and there taking a dip in the river.

Miss Beach went up there yesterday afternoon. She met her friend, Robert Russell, of East Eighty-third street, and the couple climbed into a boat and pulled over to the swimming point. Mr. Russell is a professional diver, and a big, handsome six-footer.

They dressed appropriately and plunged into the water. After swimming around for about ten minutes, Russell became tired and climbed into his boat, and began to row up stream, his fair companion swimming easily after him a short distance in the rear.

It so happened that a young slate-colored, shovel-nosed shark, just big enough to go out on a wassling tour, had invaded Hell Gate waters yesterday to see what he could pick up. He was about to take himself away in disgust, when a vision of artistic beauty in the form of a living picture flashed before him. This shark had seen nothing like it before, but he decided on the instant that he had met his fate, and he sauntered gaily up to the piece of animated art.

He only got near enough to touch her playfully on the foot with his tail when she shrieked and made a great spurt forward. But this dude shark was not easily abashed. He followed her up despite her cries for help. Mr. Russell immediately went to the assistance of the endangered living picture, and quickly yanked her into the boat. His nervy sharkship was right after the young woman, and acted as though he was going to climb into the boat also, but Mr. Russell whacked him vigorously over the head and stunned him. The diver, who had been thoroughly familiar with the water for twenty years, but who had never run across a shovel nosed shark before, let alone one in the desperate pursuit of a living picture, pounded the enchanted river monster with an oar.

Alexander Meffort, who runs Mill Rock cottage, and Dennis Ryan, a boatman, seeing the persistence of the dying fish, and being anxious to be in at the death, went to the rescue. As soon as Meffort got near the shark he pulled out his revolver and blazed away at it three times. Two of the shots were effective, and the water about the injured shark was soon crimson with his expiring blood.

In a few minutes the monster straightened out stiff and dead, and then he was taken into the boat and taken over to Mill Rock cottage, where he was on exhibition last night. He is just five feet in length, and has three rows of teeth as sharp as needles. It is fully 18 inches across his head.

Miss Beach did not suffer any serious results from her terrible fright, and was able to appear as a living picture as usual last night. She will not swim at Hell Gate again this season, however. —New York Press.

SIR HENRY MORGAN.

Something of the Life of the Famous Pirate King.

After running away to Bristol, where he bound himself as a servant for four years, he was duly transported to Barbados and there sold. Having faithfully served his term, he shipped himself to Jamaica, determined to follow his natural bent in the direction of piracy, and at once found a satisfactory engagement.

His resolution and courage in several prosperous expeditions on the Spanish coasts were much admired, and having noted the ill effects of the extravagance and debauchery popular among his associates, he practiced a thoughtful economy [illegible] "eggs to view," and soon invested his honest savings in a vessel of his own. Prize after prize did he bring into Port Royal, by rapid strides ascending the ladder of piratical success. His renown next attracted the attention of the veteran Mansvelt, who engaged Morgan as his vice-admiral.

With 15 ships and 500 men, they swept down upon the little Island of St. Katharines, on the "rich coast" of Central America, and made themselves masters of it, leaving a garrison in the place, which they intended to keep for their own use. The adjoining island they also pillaged, and a further attack upon the Island of Costa Rica itself was only cut short by the vigorous efforts of the government of Panama.

The island of St. Katharines—which the governor of Jamaica refused to occupy—not daring to give such open support to the pirates, was, shortly after Mansvelt had "ended his wicked life," retaken by the Spaniards.

Morgan, now an independent pirate king, soon found himself at the head of 12 ships and 700 fighting men. He first thought of attacking Havana, but decided to begin with a smaller enterprise upon the "fine inland town" of Puerto del Principe. Owing to the escape of a prisoner, the place got the alarm, and the governor set ambuscades, blocked up the roads, and encamped with an armed force in front of the town. Morgan and his friends were surprised, but could not think of retreating—it was, indeed, too late. They took to the woods, avoided the ambuscades and soon reached the plain, where the Spaniards awaited them. The usual result followed. "Nothing could stand the fury of the pirates, who fought like so many madmen." After a regular engagement of four hours, in which the governor and many others were killed, the Spaniards fled, and the town, after some defense, was taken.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

THE EARTH WOBBLING.

The Scientific Men Will Try to Find Out What It Means.

Observations are to be made simultaneously at Washington and Manilla, in the Philippine islands, which is almost directly opposite Washington on the other side of the globe, to see what is the matter with the axis of our planet. Observations show that for some time the earth has not been revolving on that important if imaginary support as she has done for centuries, and scientists have decided that it is time to find, if possible, what it all means. Those who have studied the subject declare that if the variations continue in the course of some very long and very indefinite period we shall have an arctic climate at Washington, and the latitude of every place on the globe will be changed and our geographies will be useless. An equatorial telescope has been finished and sent out to Manilla, and before long diligent inquiry will be made into the whys and wherefores of the peculiar performances of old mother earth.—Washington Correspondent.

TAPIOCA.

Recipes for Making Many Simple But Delishes Dishes.

Tapioca is one of the many products of the manioc or cassava plant, and is used largely in the preparation of desserts, and as a food for children and invalids. It is inexpensive, light, wholesome and nutritious and a great variety of delicious dishes are prepared from it.

Tapioca Cream—Soak in cold water for two hours two teaspoonfuls of tapioca. Drain it and beat it up with one scant teacup of sugar, and stir it into one quart of boiling milk. Let it boil half an hour; then cool it slightly and stir in three well beaten eggs and any flavoring desired. Serve cold with preserved or stewed fruit.

Tapioca Pudding—Soak one cupful of tapioca several hours in teped water; add one quart of milk, four well beaten eggs, two thirds of a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt; three tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut; add the tapioca to the milk and put in a double boiler, or in a tin basin set in a pan of hot water and stir until it thickens. Remove from the fire and add the yolks of the eggs and the other ingredients, lastly the well beaten whites of the eggs. Let it cool, and lay spoonsful of jelly upon the top. Serve cold.

Tapioca and Rice Pudding—Equal quantities of rice and tapioca, say three tablespoonsfuls of each, soak for a short time in a cup of milk, four tablespoonsfuls of sugar, grated nutmeg to taste, a pinch of salt, one quart of milk. Put all together and bake in a slow oven for two hours, stirring often during the first hour.

Tapioca Apple Pudding—One cup tapioca soaked several hours in cold water, one cup of sugar, a pinch of salt, one-half nutmeg, grated. Slice apples into a baking dish until two-thirds full; add the other ingredients, with water enough to cover. Put a cover over it and bake slowly three or four hours. Serve either hot or cold, as desired.

Blackberry Tapioca—One cupful tapioca soaked ten or twelve hours in cold water; add one pint of hot water and simmer until clear; sweeten one quart of blackberries and stir into the tapioca; pour into a deep dish and serve very cold, with cream and sugar.

Tapioca Jelly—Three-quarters of a cupful of tapioca, soak, then boil it in a double boiler, with one and a half pints of hot water and a pinch of salt. When it thickens add two-thirds of a glass of apple, currant, or lemon jelly and a little sugar. Cook about half an hour, or until the tapioca is clear. Put it in a mold, and when perfectly cold turn out. Serve with whipped cream or soft custard.

Tapioca Custard—Soak three large spoonfuls of tapioca in one quart of water for several hours. Boil one quart of milk and stir in the soaked tapioca; boil about ten minutes until it is clear. Beat yolks of three eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla or other flavoring and add gradually to the tapioca; boil five minutes; pour into a dish and mix in lightly the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Eat cold, with sweetened cream.

Tapioca Blanc Mange—One cup of tapioca, three cups of boiling milk, three tablespoonfuls of white sugar, a pinch of salt, any flavoring desired; soak the tapioca several hours in a little cold water, pour it into the boiling milk and let it boil about 20 minutes, stirring it constantly; add sugaring and flavoring. Take it from the fire and pour into molds. Serve cold.

Tapioca and Peach Pudding—One large cupful of tapioca, soak in three pints of [illegible] sugar, [illegible] in the double boiler and cook until it looks clear; add one cup of sugar and one dozen peaches pared and cut in eighths; put in a buttered pudding dish and bake one hour. Serve cold, with sugar and cream.

Tapioca Fruit Dessert—Make a plain blanc mange or jelly by boiling soaked tapioca until clear in either milk or water; put a layer of mixed preserved and candied fruits in a glass dish, and when the tapioca has cooled sufficiently, pour a part of it over them; add more fruit and the remainder of the tapioca. Serve cold.

Tapioca Soup—Two quarts of stock, one cup of tapioca; let it boil for twenty minutes, stirring it frequently; one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of catsup, butter half the size of an egg, half a teacup of milk; cook lightly and stir in two well beaten eggs. It must not be hot enough to curdle the eggs, but should be smooth, like cream.

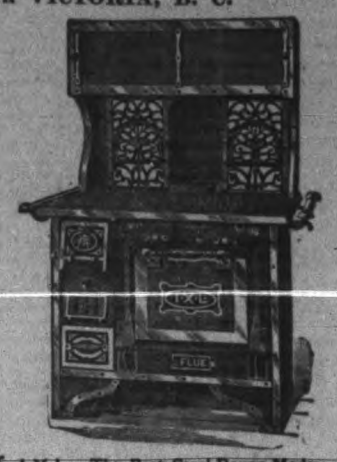
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

New Wellington COAL & WOOD YARD. Spratt's Wharf. TELEPHONE 144. C. J. V. SPRATT Agent for the New Vancouver Coal Co.

PERRY & TURNER
42 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Works, Cornice Work, Sky-Lights and Roofing. I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

PERSONAL.

H. Lipsett, of Dungeness, is at the Oriental.

Col. D. H. Robertson, England, is at the Driard.

T. G. Moody and wife leave for California to-morrow.

Alex. McEwen, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

Hewitt Bostock returned last evening from the interior.

J. S. Yates was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

J. D. Taylor, of the Colonist returned last evening form the Sound.

Mrs. T. Lubbe and Mrs. Dunlevy leave tomorrow evening for California.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—C H Fry, A Campbell, Katie Hamilton, James Morrison, S T E White, A Warren, M Fuller, A Danworth, Geo Jones, John Roe, C E Robbins, Miss Robins, Edward Brike.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Turner Beeton & Co, John Nelson, Hall Ross & Co, C W Rogers, S Schoen, Geo McRae, Valo & Brooks, P Kenemedel, G C Leanned.

BIRTH.

BARLOW—On October 24th, the wife of L. L. Barlow, of a daughter.

Interesting to Ladies.

"CAMELLINE," the peerless beautifier and preservative of the COMPLEXION received the special and unusual distinction of the highest possible AWARD OF HONOR over all competitors at the Midwinter Exposition, for purity, effectiveness and absolute freedom from injurious substances.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

LADIES' BELT BUCKLES

We Have Just Received a Large Consignment of Belt Buckles of the Latest Styles.

DAVIDSON BROS., THE JEWELERS.

It's Nice For Luncheon

McLaren's Imperial Cheese, in jars for family use. Get a jar at....

Erskine, Wall & Co.'s.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

CROCKERY & FURNITURE

On FRIDAY, 26th October, at 11 a.m.

I will sell at my salesrooms, Wharf St., one and three quarter crates of white crockery, dining, soup, and breakfast plates, cups and saucers, vegetable and baking dishes, chamber sets, vases, stands, etc.

FURNITURE.

A good lot of furniture consisting of fine walnut suite, marble top, bedstead, bureau and wash stand, spring and hair mattresses, pillows, blankets, hall hat rack, marble, 6 walnut dining chairs and arm chair covered with leather, 1 fine parlor suite, 7 pieces, silk cover, what not, Japanese inlaid table, walnut sideboard, marble top; cane chairs and rockers, marble dining table, engravings and oil paintings, Japanese brackets, toilet sets, Brussels carpets and rugs, table cloths, handsome solid mahogany table, window blinds, cornices and curtains, flower pots, ornaments, lamps, cutlery, plate ware, tea table, fire screens, crockery, lamps, cooking and parlor stoves, meat safe, and other articles too numerous to mention.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

SERGE SUITS

$25.00

D. CAMPBELL & CO.,
88 GOVERNMENT ST.

Beautiful Chrysanthemums

In bud and bloom, four varieties. To any part of the city for one dollar. Cut flowers and funeral designs to order.

J. T. HIGGINS, Cadboro Bay Road.

Notice to Carpenters, Plasterers and Painters.

Separate tenders will be received up to noon on Wednesday, October 31st, for the completion of nine houses in Victoria West in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of

DALBY & CLAXTON,
64 Yates street.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. oct23-31